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MISSILE TESTS TO BE HELD IN PACIFIC 20 SEP-4 OCT

LD171238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep (TASS) -- Carrier rockets will be launched in the Soviet Union to the regions of the Pacific Ocean during the period between 20 September and 4 October 1986. These will be confined to a circumference with a radius of 70 nautical and 174 degrees 20 minutes east longitude; and 14 degrees 10 minutes north latitude and 175 degrees 10 minutes east longitude.

TASS is authorized to state that in order to ensure safety, the USSR Government asks the governments of other states which use sea and air routes in the Pacific Ocean to instruct relevant bodies so that sea and air vessels should not enter these regions and the airspace above them daily between 1200 and 1900 local time.

6TH ROUND OF TALKS ON NUCLEAR, SPACE ARMS BEGINS

LD180930 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 18 TASS -- The sixth round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments began here today.

Talks End; 'Divergences' Noted

LD181101 Mosow TASS International Service in Russian 1042 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva, 18 Sep (TASS) -- The second round of Soviet-U.S. talks on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear tests has ended here. Wide-ranging discussions were held and a detailed exchange of views took place.

At the same time the presence weas confirmed of essential divergences between the sides in their approach to the problem under discussion. Speaking to journalists here, the head of the USSR delegation, A.M. Petroysants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, noted with regret that the U.S. side was not manifesting the necessary flexibility and was, as before, adopting the line of continuing tests rather than halting them with the corresponding monitoring.

The delegations intend to meet again in Geneva in November this year.

BOGACHEV ON U.S. REFUSAL TO RATIFY SALT II

LD171904 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogahev writes:

In 1984, during the election campaign people close to U.S. President Ronald Reagan constantly stressed in their public speeches that the head of the White House sincerely wished to go down in history as a peacemaker, that in case he was elected President of the United States for the second term, arms control would be problem number one in his activity.

The way this problem number one is solved by the current U.S. leadership and what it means when it speaks about arms control are shown by White House's actions as regards the Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 treaty which was signed before Reagan took office.

Given all the differences in the approaches of the USSR and the United States to problems of war and peace, which are brought about by the two states' socio-economic systems, there existed before 1981 a certain identity of the sides' views on the need to maintain stability, on the danger of the unconstrained race in the destabilizing types of weapons.

Both USSR's leaders and officials of the previous U.S. Administration's sought to avoid situations under which vital decisions would be taken in a matter of minutes, when developments could escape control threatening with catastrophic consequences. It is precisely this concurrence of views on problems of stability that had made it possible to reach by 1979 a number of important agreements on bridling the arms race, including the SALT-2 treaty.

The 1979 treaty because the result of lthe sides reasonable compromise. Eager to erect effective barriers in the way of building up nuclear armaments, the Soviet Union met the American side halfway on a number of all-important issues.

American specialists highly evaluated the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty which, among other things, limited the number of nuclear warheads on strategic missiles, set the ceiling on the number of delivery vehicles, banned interference with the activity of observation satellites, excluded the possibility of deploying some classes of missiles which harbour particular danger and stipulated other measures which would substantially scale down the risk of a world nuclear war.

Washington, however, has refused under far-fetched pretexts to ratify this important agreement.

The new administration which moved into the White House in 1981, announced that the SALT-2 treaty was "fatally flawed". Its officials emphasized that the United States did not consider itself to be bound by the treaty terms.

Faced with pressure from the world public, however, the White House made a statement in 1982 to the effect that the United States would not undertake actions that would undercut SALT-2. Now, it has become perfectly obvious that the Reagan administration had never intended to observe this agreement.

In May 1986, when U.S. military programmes began for the first time breaking out of SALT-2 bounds, Washington announced at once that the treaty was "dead."

The decision by the White House sparked off outrage among the world public. Even the most loyal "Atlanticists" in NATO West European countries called in question its wisdom. The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress voted for banning the release of funds for developing armaments to be deployed in breach of the SALT-2 treaty, a move which enraged President Reagan.

What is the reason behind Washington's position with respect to the treaty which, in the opinion of the overwhelming majority of experts, in beneficial to the United States?

The point is that the U.S. Administration wants to dismantle the last barrier to the arms race. The fact that SALT-2 establishes strategic parity does not suit it. Washington now wants to secure for itself a free reign to realize its illusory plans of gaining military superiority. Having discarded the SALT-2, the United States has embarked on the dangerous road of undermining international security, magnifying the threat of a nuclear war which can have catastrophic consequences for the peoples of our planet, including for the American people.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES U.S. N-TEST PROGRAM

PM171314 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview with Colonel A.F. Kuznetsov, USSR Ministry of Defense spokesman, by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants: "Once More About the Nevada Explosions" -- no place or date of interview given; first paragraph is a SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA introduction]

[Text] The fact that the United States continues to conduct nuclear explosions in Nevada, despite the extension of the Soviet moratorium, causes universal indignation in the world. Colonel A.F. Kuznetsov, USSR Ministry of Defense spokesman, replies to SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's questions about the nature and orientation of U.S. nuclear explosions.

[Dadyants] The attitude toward nuclear tests is now the touchstone of the real nature and orientation of any nuclear power's foreign policy. It is well known that the United States has carried out 20 nuclear explosions in Nevada while the Soviet unilateral moratorium has been effect. Initially they were justified by the alleged U.S. "lag behind" the Soviet Union, and later by the need to check the reliability of the existing nuclear arsenal. To what extent, Arlen Fedorovich, are these arguments convincing or, more correctly, unconvincing?

[Duznetsov] The inconsistency of these arguments is proved by the facts. And the facts indicate that the United States leads in the number of nuclear tests, having carried out more of them than all the nuclear powers together. The Soviet Union started its test later than the United States, and by the day the moratorium was announced it had carried out one-third fewer tests. This is the second year in succession that the USSR has not carried out any nuclear explosions altogether. The gap in the United States' favor has thus widened further still. Let us turn to figures. By the beginning of the year, according to data from the Swedish Defense Institute, the United States had carried out 807 nuclear tests against the Soviet Union's 563. These figures fit in well with data from London Institute of Strategic Studies. Nor have they been disputed in the United States. So, where is the "lag" of the United States?

The second argument is also inconsistent. Full-scale nuclear tests are by no means necessary for reassurance regarding the reliability of the existing nuclear arsenal. The reliability of nuclear ammunition is basically determined by their nonnuclear components, which can be effectively checked by methods of "nondestructive" monitoring. For more than 10 years now, in accordance with the existing 1974 treaty, the USSR and the United States have not carried out any tests of nuclear devices with the yield in excess of 150 kilotons. Are they not, therefore, managing without testing by means of explosions the reliability of ammunition whose yield exceeds this "threshold?" After all, this ammunition constitutes the bulk of the sides' arsenals.

What all of Washington's "arguments" have in common in a desire to justify its refusal to terminate nuclear explosions. But it does not and cannot have any convincing arguments to this end since the termination of tests is a vital necessity.

[Dadyants] If existing types of nuclear arms do not necessarily have to be checked by means of destructive explosions, this means that the tests in Nevada pursue the goal of creating new charges. What are the Americans working out in Nevada? What is the real nature and purpose of their nuclear explosions?

[Kuznetsov] The nature and purpose of the explosions carried out at the U.S. testing range in Nevada leave no doubt that they are aimed not at checking the reliability of the existing nuclear arsenal but at the development [razrabotka] of quite a wide range of new types of nuclear weapons. The U.S. press itself reports that the Pentagon is testing nuclear charge devices [zaryadnyye ustroystva] of warheads [boyegolovka] for the new MX ICBM which is currently undergoing flight tests, the Midgetman missile which is another new another new type of ICBM, and the submarine-launched Trident-2 missile; of warheads [boyevaya chast] for a new generation of strategic cruise missiles; and of more effective operational-tactical missiles and artillery, including neutron ammunition. A significant place in the U.S. nuclear test program is occupied by experiments for the purpose of creating [sozdaniye] so-called "third generation" nuclear weapons."

[Dadyants] The press, including the U.S. press, notes that some nuclear explosions in Nevada are designed for the implementation of lthe "star wars" program. As a rule, nuclear-pumped lasers are mentioned in the same breath. Are there any other types of nuclear weapons for "star wars" being worked out in the United States?

[Kuznetsov] It is known from foreign press reports that the United States is carrying out work within the "star wars" program framework to create [sozdaniye] a new type of nuclear weapons whose principle of operation is based on the transformation of energy particles emitted during explosion into a powerful guided stream of electromagnetic radiation, high-energy charged and neutral particles, or small-mass strike elements. Such a stream can cover large distances in space and strike various targets, including ballistic missiles and their warheads in flight trajectory.

These and other design concepts of guided-action nuclear devices are being tested in the course of full-scale nuclear tests in Nevada.

[Dadyants] The Americans have carried out 20 nuclear explosions but have announced only 16. Four of the explosions were "secret." What exactly were they, and how did we succeed in detecting them?

[Kuznetsov] For a long time now people in the United States have preferred not to announce officially any low-yield tests carried out in loose "soft" ground which absorbs well the explosion energy. In other words, they prefer to keep silent about tests which, in their opinion, cannot be firmly identified by seismological means. Probably the tests about which you are asking were of that kind. But the potential of seismological means is substantially greater now. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that national technical means for monitoring nuclear explosions both in the United States and in the Soviet Union are not limited to just seismological apparatus.

[Dadyants] Our newspaper's readers ask: Does the silence at Soviet testing ranges not jeopardize our security while tests of U.S. nuclear weapons continue in Nevada? How can we answer them?

[Kuznetsov] Of course, the refusal to carry out nuclear explosions cannot fail to affect the state of nuclear programs, and we halted their implementation as of 6 August 1985. With no tests of nuclear weapons, their qualitative improvement has been frozen.

The Soviet Union took this step because it wanted to use the power of example to influence the stance of other nuclear states, primarily the United States, so that the nuclear arms race would be halted forever and a practical step taken in the cause of nuclear disarmament.

It is, of course, impossible to advance on this path in isolation and into infinity. They are certain limits beyond which we cannot risk our own security and the security of our allies. As M.S. Gorbachev emphasized, the country's security is our sacred cause. This must be clear to everyone.

FALIN CITES DANGERS OF U.S. MORATORIUM STANCE

PM171021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[V. Falin article: "Politics and Politicking"]

[Text] There has been total silence at Soviet nuclear test ranges for 14 months. Explosions have been rumbling constantly at U.S. test ranges for 14 months. The U.S. Administration refuses to the join in the Soviet "propaganda," as it terms the moratorium introduced by the USSR in summer 1985 and extended four times since then. That is how they operate -- they besmirch the ending of nuclear weapons tests and brand it a "deception" which is allegedly diverting attention away from matters in hand, while the continuation of American experiments with nuclear weapons is presented as a "contribution" to the efforts to curb the arms race.

Absurd, you say. Of course it is. But it is impossible to prove the unprovable without crucifying the truth. And the truth is being violated. All the more since this is a customary occupation for Washington.

Let us recall the reaction of U.S. leaders to the Soviet unilateral moratorium of 1958. Moscow is dealing in "propaganda," was the claim. The "perfidious Russians" were planning to put the West in a detrimental position and ensnare it. The U.S. leaders claimed this as they tested new types of nuclear weapons with unprecedented intensity for that period. The Americans conducted more than 50 explosions that went unanswered at the time. Among the arguments against an interim or open-ended test ban were "absence of trust," "complexity of verification [kontrol]," and "asymmetry" of the sides' arms. For good or ill, Washington told the public, the United States and its allies have adopted nuclear weapons as the foundation of their military strategy and they are thus obliged to improve them and maintain them in a state of combat readiness.

In short, the main features of an almost 30-year-old show are currently being repeated overseas. It is as if the decades had left no mark on the United States and had not prompted the powers that by there to even ponder whether it was worth multiplying their mistakes and sticking stubbornly to their delusions.

The tests in the late fifties and early sixties initiated nuclear rivalry under water, raised the missile race to its current levels, and paved the way for the creation [sozdaniye] of many others arms systems that have made world peace so fragile. Everyone's peace of mind was lost. And nothing was added to the security of the United States itself.

For D. Eisenhower the abandoning of experimental nuclear explosions was tantamount to abandoning intercontinental weapons and the gamble on U.S. military superiority. The general-turned-President was not prepared to take a loftier view than his entourage, who were infected with nuclear fever. He merely branded them as the military-industiral complex. But what is in the mind of the present head of the administration? What visions would he regret or find hard to abandon? Revering his great trump card of "unpredictability," R. Reagan is in no hurry to show his hand. He keeps changing his mind depending on the prevailing fads on the Potomac at any specific time. There's no room for boredom.

When, however, it is not an individual but the policy of an entire state that is "unpredictable" it is no laughing matter. Political "unpredictability" is akin to willfulness and arbitrariness. How will it be possible to agree on anything if the "unpredictable" United States tomorrow eschews the commitments it adopts today whether with or without a pretext? But you will be told without batting an eyelid to take the Americans as you find them. You don't like them? Push off. The United States will get by without friends or partners.

This is a blatant anachronism. But entirely consonant with the neoglobalism logic. Those who intend to string the entire world along find friends a burden. Give them servants, retainers, and yes-men. They still adhere to the Old Testament interpretation of policy which V. Dal described in his famous "Dictionary" as: "The views, intentions, and aims of a sovereign, known to few people, and his mode of action that often obscures the same." So as to always have a free hand in everything.

The President never goes into the what, where, and when of matters, leaving that to his secretaries and advisers. They make no secret of the fact that references to verification [kontrol] and the need to test old charges from time to time or to "catch up" the Soviet Union -- which is allegedly far ahead -- and so forth, are a banal smoke screen. It is used as a cover to milk the taxpayers. A smog of information clouds the horizon, stopping the "man in the street" from getting his bearings. At least it is meant to.

What do they talk about in their own circle? Let us turn to Congress protocols. There one can discover, for instance, authoritative testimony by Pentagon representatives to the effect that the United States is by no means behind the USSR. These representatives are concerned not about how to catch up with the other side but how to overtake it.

Many people, however, are well aware that Congress is not the place where the U.S. military-industrial complex goes to lobby. Tongues are really loosened when soul mates drink warming cocktails without any outsiders present. Or when they sit down to carve up the budget cake. It is then that it comes to light that it is not well-rehearsed tests that are taking place at the Nevada range but experiments with half a dozen of the latest types of nuclear weapons at the very least. In addition they measure the capability and potential for exploiting the energy generated during an explosion for use in fundamentally new military systems.

Beam weapons are one of the reasearch avenues, and by no means the only one. Nonetheless, the program to create [sozdaniye] a beam weapon is seen as a critically important component in the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program. In the event of failure in this area the downfall of SDI as a whole is predicted. But since a nuclear-pumped laser cannot be built without explosions, the test moratorium gets a categorical "thumbs-down." Nuclear laser technology is still in its infancy. It will take a great deal of time and many nuclear experiments before it will be possible to ascertain whether the idea is feasible. How many explosions are planned? Various figures are given -- ranging from several dozen to hundreds.

M.S. Gorbachev drew particular attention to the fact that weapons suitable for the practical waging of nuclear war are being developed during the tests. It is clear from materials that have been made public that underground explosions are being used to check the survivability of communications and homing devices and instruments for targeting nuclear charges themselves under real war conditions, as well as to check how the accepted norms and constructiive decisions in terms of means of passive defense, including ways of overcoming that defense, conform with new knowledge that has been acquired. Furthermore, considerable effort is being put into miniaturizing nuclear charges and making them lighter so as to obtain greater accuracy and range with the same yield from available launch vehicles. Finally, spheres are being sought for making effective military use of devices working on transuranic elements.

According to statements by staffers at U.S. nuclear laboratories, the catalog of models for the military use of the atom is as inexhaustible as the atom itself. Everything depends on orders and the amount of funds granted by the government. A phase shift measured in billionths of a second can turn one nuclear process into a quite different one. Instead of strike energy the weapon radiates neutrons or other elementary particles. There is truly endless scope for seeking even greater evil, as if what has already been found is not enough.

Even a summary or fleeting acquaintance with the agenda for the experiments that have taken place in Nevada or are still planned leaves no doubt: The people there are not just preparing for war, they are carefully forging and nurturing a weapon which would revolutionize military matters for the second time in 50 years. The United States miscalculated in its first stab at world domination. The nuclear monopoly turned out to be a venture with a short half-life. As a result the super potency [sverkhsila] left Washington in a dead end. Now an "absolute weapon" is being invented, which is meant to bring its possessor absolute power. It may be for a moment, but a moment is long enough to carry out what they have in mind.

No, the moratorium does not boil down to abandoning the nuclear arms race. [as published] It is not only weapons that are being tested in Nevada. The test range is also assessing and verifying the latest U.S. military concepts and conducting tests on the peoples' readiness to oppose Washington's imperial lust.

Consequently, ending tests is a military-technical problem which is to a great extent of key importance for solving the broader task of nuclear disarmament as specifically posed in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement. But it is also a political, legal, and moral problem.

It is political because mankind cannot and must not be hostage to any "unpredictability." International relations are not a continuation of domestic American upheavals and the infighting among U.S. monopolies. The peoples are justified in demanding clarity. THey have had their fill of declarations. They need peaceful actions.

Ending tests is a legal problem, primarily in the sense that the United States, the USSR, and Britain are obliged by treaty to strive to ban experimental nuclear explosions and wind down rather than whip up the spirals of nuclear rivaly. The day is coming when Washington and London, too, will have to answer to more than 100 states for having undermined the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

It is a moral problem because the planet has long been creaking under the burden of the weapons that have already been amassed. Soon there will not be enough room in Europe and a number of other regions to build additional mountains of arms and military hardware. It is time to stop before the irreparable happens. it is time to realize that each new system and weapon takes away part of the peoples' security and hope.

The duty of politics today is to turn the possible into the real, and to make the peoples' hopes a reality. This is directly contrary to the meat and drink of the politickers, who put a gloss of evil on everything. Things are too serious to allow people to knock the earth into a rash orbit. Common sense should suggest to all honest people where they stand at this crucial time.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS VERIFICATION MEASURES

PM171008 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Special correspondent A. Borovik "Reportage from the Soviet Nuclear Testing Range in Kazakhstan": "At the Epicenter of Silence"]

[Text] Semipalatinsk-Karkaralinsk -- An American political scientist remarked a few years ago that Ronald Reagan's presidency would go down in American history as "experimental." In the sense that various ultraconservative economic and political theories are being tested out in practice under it. Nevertheless, by an evil irony of fate, this prediction has now gained another, a sinister meaning: The United States has become undisputed champion in the sphere of testing nuclear charges. It has carried out 20 nuclear explosions in just the one single year of our moratorium.

Nuclear devices rumble deep underground in Nevada. But the detonator itself is installed in the White House. Official Washington rejects Soviet peace initiatives, one after another, with amazing speed. But this speed testifies not so much to the flexibility of political decisionmaking there as to the instant effect of the reflex of rejecting any disarmanent measures.

A most acute shortage of logical arguments to justify the fact that the United States is not joining the Soviet unilateral moratorium has come to light in Washington now. The problem of verification [kontrol] and inspection [proverka] was dragged out yet again. "They want" M.S. Gorbachev noted in his replies to questions by RUDE PRAVO's chief editor, "to extend the life of the bankrupt argument that a nuclear test ban is supposedly impossible to verify [prokontrolirovat]. It is bankrupt primarily in the light of scientific successes." Eloquent evidence of this has already been provided by the very first results of the ongoing Soviet-U.S. experiment on the verification [kontrol] of the nonconduct of nuclear tests. Scientist carrying out the experiment in Kazakhstan, not far from the Soviet nuclear testing range, have registered explosions at the Nevada testing range. The accurate instruments captured seismic waves which traveled for 13 minutes through 14 time zones.

Soviet and U.S. seismologists are working in Karkaralinsk. One wing of the "Shakhter" rest home, situated on the shore of a picturesque mountain lake, has been placed at their disposal.

The noise level here is low, I was told by Feliks Semenovich Tregub, senior scientific associate of the USSR Academy of Sciences Physics of the Earth Institute. This is why it is easy to isolate the effective signal. And the granite rocks which reach through to the surface are good conductors of underground impulses and waves of any origin.

Furthermore, Karkaralinsk is situated next to the Soviet nuclear testing range. This is the first time U.S. specialists have been given an opportunity to study seismo-geological conditions in this zone.

The experiment is now in its first stage. Surface seismographic stations are located around the testing range. They are equipped with highly sensitive instruments: Even people's steps are registered, let alone nuclear explosions!

In the course of the second stage instruments will be installed in wells to a depth of 60-70 meters. This will make it possible to reduce to a minimum any wind, rain, or other interference.

Once a week the U.S. specialists visit the observation stations and change tape recorder cassettes and power batteries. Each of the recording instruments sited here covers its own frequency band. Afterward these data are summed up by processing apparatus. A special recording device "reads" them off the magnetic tape at the laboratory. The deciphered information is stored in computer memory.

Successes in the seismology sphere, U.S. scientist David Chavez said, today make it possible to use national means to detect even low-yield nuclear explosions on foreign territory and distinguish them from distant earthquakes.

I hope, his colleague David Carrell added, that the results of the joint experiment will be used in the interests of disarmament.

Those who advocate a bilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions are persecuted in the United States, D. Chavez went on. As soon as it became known that I intended to travel to the USSR to take part in the Soviet-U.S. experiment, I was submerged in a stream of poisonous jokes and insults. An acquaintance of mine, with whom I had hitherto maintained normal contacts, came up to me and said in a deliberately loud voice for everyone to hear: "What is this people say, that you are on your way to your second home?!"

Unfortunately, D. Carrell remarked, to judge by everything, the Reagan administration not only does not intend to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, but is striving in every possible way to do everything within its power to ensure that America gets used to the need to continue nuclear tests.

The Soviet scientific delegation which will travel to the U.S. nuclear testing range in Nevada 14 September will be headed by Igor Leonovich Nersesov, chief ot the Seismology Department at the USSR Academy of Sciences Physics of the Earth Institute.

While in Nevada, I.L. Nersesov said, we will have to resolve tasks similar to the ones being performed here, close to the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing range. [paragraph continues]

In the very near future we will have to select three locations to drill wells near the Nevada testing range and install surface instruments. It is envisaged to hold a Soviet-U.S. conference in Colorado which will discuss questions concerning the continuation of our joint experiment. We plan on completing the drilling of the wells themselves by the beginning of next year. We hope that the Soviet-U.S. experiment will make it possible to take a major step along the path of improving seismic monitoring methods. U.S. scientists have been given a unique opportunity to "record" the Soviet moratorium in regions directly adjacent to our testing range. You have seen for yourself that seismic equipment is already operational here. But will USSR specialists be given similar opportunities and conditions in Nevada?

This was the question I asked when I telephoned Jim Boyer, U.S. Department of Energy spokesman in Nevada.

"USSR specialists in Nevada?" Boyer asked. "First I heard of it."

There is nothing amazing in this answer. The U.S. authorities and mass media have done their best to keep silent about the experiment. Or, more accurately, to silence it by nuclear rumblings in Nevada. It became clear that Mr Boyer is equally ignorant about his compatriots working at present near the Soviet testing range in Kazakhstan.

"Interesting, and what are they doing over there?" My transatlantic interlocutor said with skeptical curiosity.

I had to tell Mr Boyer briefly about the nature of the current experiment and the fact that U.S. scientists are "recording" the silence at our testing range and the explosions at the Nevada range. At the same time I asked the Department of Energy spokesman whether he had heard of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

"I have heard of the moratorium," Mr Boyer assured me. Nevertheless, he refused outright to tell me what he personally thinks about the importance of the large-scale Soviet initiative.

"My thinking is done in Washington," Boyer explained. "Here in Nevada we only execute their decisions. You know, we are outside politics...."

A rash statement: For the second year in succession the Nevada testing range has been at the very epicenter of politics. It is the Nevada range that shakes international relations. It is there that people are making vain attempts to undermine peace, stability, and the peoples' hope for disarmament. This is why every test in Nevada generates a mighty explosion of protest all over the world and in the United States itself.

"We do not pay any attention to these peace lobbyists," Washington's spokesman parried. "They really don't know what they want. There can be no more than abou 300 of them in America. It is stupid to consider the viewpoint of a microscopic mino !"

Minority? The latest opinion polls show that the overwhelming majority of Americans believe that the United States must join the moratorium. Authorities in 175 cities, counties, and states have signed a resolution demanding of President Reagan to join the Soviet Union's initiative. Residents of Alaska voted for a freeze on the nuclear arms race and a reduction of nuclear arsenals at a referendum held there.

A 58-percent majority also voted in favor of a demand to local authorities to aim for the introduction of a joint Soviet-U.S. moratorium on the deployment of nuclear weapon systems. Some 700 participants in a Peace March which started from Los Angeles adopted a 10-point action program. It contains, in particular, a call for a complete nuclear test ban on U.S. territory.

To put it briefly, by continuing the modernization of the nuclear potential, the Washington administration disregards the viewpoint of what is far from a minority of Americans. Moreover, every time the authorities respond with repressions to peaceful demonstrations by protesters. Specifically, a group of fighters for peace, protesting against the latest nuclear explosion in Nevada, were arrested quite recently. Does this mean that the U.S. freedom of speech does not extend to Nevada?

"Our democracy," Mr Boyer enunciated clearly, "extends to all states in the country without exception. We have set aside a special area for demonstrations here. It is forbidden to go beyond its boundary. Thus, we arrested them not for protesting but for going outside the area allocated for the purpose."

I asked:

"Is that area large?"

"200 meters by 200 meters. Exactly."

...Whatever you say, U.S. democracy is a handy thing. And the main point -- it is compact: Just 200 meters by 200 meters!

U.S. DELAYS VISAS FOR N-TEST MONITORING MEETING

LD161921 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 16 TASS -- By TASS Correspondent Maksim Knyazkov. A group of prominent Soviet scientists could not arrive in the United States in time to attend a conference on the problems of ending nuclear tests and install seismological equipment for monitoring nuclear explosions and the reason was an obviously deliberate "delay" in granting them U.S. entry visas, Jacob Sherr, a spokesman for a U.S. mass organization called the national resources defense council, said in Denver, Colorado.

Four representatives of the Soviet Academy of Sciences planned to arrive in Denver Sunday so that to start work at the conference, sponsored by Colorado State University, from Monday. The Soviet scientists were to exchange experience there with American colleagues in monitoring nuclear tests. After the forum they planned to go to Nevada to install seismological pickups in the area of the U.S. nuclear testing range.

All these activities were to be conducted under an agreement signed by the U.S. National Resources Defense Council with the Soviet Acacemy of Sciences earlier this year. It is in keeping with that agreement that American scientists have set up seismological instruments near Semipalatinsk to monitor activities at the Soviet nuclear testing range. That monitoring station has been in service for several months now, manned by rotating groups of American scientists.

The Soviet Union has thereby visually demonstrated its readiness to ensure the strictest verification of its compliance with a Soviet-U.S. nuclear test ban agreement, if it is signed. The State Department's "delay" in granting visas to the Soviet scientists, which has in effect jeopardized the plan to install seismological equipment, has demonstrated clearly, by contrast, that Washington's claims of "readiness for on-site inspections" are bluff meant to mislead world opinion.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA SURVEYS U.S. SDI AGENDA

PM170934 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Colonel V. Chernyshov under the rubric "A Reader Inquires": "The Earth in Alpha's Sights"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "I believe that the U.S. Administration's negative reaction to the Soviet proposal to subscribe to the moratorium on nuclear explosions is largely accounted for by the U.S. ruling circles' desire to embark as soon as possible on the deployment of space weapons, some types of which they plan to equip with nuclear ammunition. I would like to know how far the United States has advanced in implementing the notorious 'star wars' program -- V. Ivochkin, Perm."

"The present U.S. Administration is hardly able to drag itself along on matters of limiting and reducing arms," the American ABC-TV company states. The 5 and 1/2 years that the R. Reagan administration has been in power, Western commentators point out, have been a dead loss for the cause of nuclear arms control: The President has not utilized a single chance in this direction, although one and one-half of the two terms granted him in the White House are already behind him.

Whereas the United States has done nothing in matters of disarmament, in the arms race Washington is advancing with 7-league strides. Let us turn to the figures: In the last year of the J. Carter administration appropriations for the production of nuclear arms totaled 3.7 billion dollars, while for Fiscal 1987 they are planned in the sum of 8.2 billion dollars. "The weapons which we purchase today will serve as the basis of the U.S. military forces for many years after the start of the 21st century," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger loudly declares. But the chief aim of Washington's military policy was revealed very eloquently by R. Bowman, president of the American Institute for Space and Security Studies: "We are tired of equality. The only way we can get back the lever of political pressure is to regain military superiority."

To achieve this aim the U.S. Administration plans to "reinforce" and supplement the American offensive nuclear potential with the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," known throughout the world as the "star wars" program. This program has become one of the chief obstacles at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva.

Guided by the desire to overcome the deadlock at the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union proposed to the United States reaching agreement on partial measures to prevent the militarization of space. It is a question, above all, of a commitment by the sides not to withdraw from the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems (the ABM Treaty) for 15 years, while strictly observing the limitations provided for in it.

However, the U.S. leadership refused to accept this compromise proposal. In this reply, so American newspapers report, the head of the White House expresses readiness to defer the deployment of arms in space under the "star wars" program for just 7 years. For 5 of these years the United States intends to develop [razrabotka] and test ABM components and space strike arms -- which in itself would be a violation of the ABM Treaty's provisions.

During the subsequent 2 years, according to the American plan, talks are to be held on the terms for deploying space systems. If such an agreement is not reached during the 2 years, each side will have the right to deploy a space-based ABM system after giving the other side 6 months' notice.

As the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER remarked, the proposed "deferment" of SDI deployment for 5-7 years "means little."

In actual fact, by talking of continuing the development [razrabotka] and testing of nuclear space arms, the U.S. Administration is seeking to get the Soviet Union to "legitimize" the former's current emasculation of the ABM Treaty. And by proposing to reach agreement on the deployment of a "star wars" system after 5-7 years have elapsed, it is inviting the USSR to participate in destroying the entire foundation of the process of reducing and limiting strategic arms, one of whose cornerstones is the ABM treaty.

U.S. Administration spokesmen have tried to present this "blank shot" as some kind of "compromise" and a "far-reaching step" by Washington, with which they have even misled certain U.S. "hawks," who do not like even such a limited and meaningless "deferment" of the deployment of space strike arms. The President immediately clamed the "hawks" down. Addressing a group of SDI supporters -- representatives of right-wing conservative organizations -- he declared: "When the time comes and development [razrabotka] (of SDI) is complete, we intend to deploy it." That "revelation" provoked an ovation from the "star wars" apologists who filled the hall.

Why, then, does the obligation not to withdraw from the ABM Treaty for 15 years, while strictly fulfilling the limitations provided for in it, 'not suit" the U.S. Administration, and why is the "deferment" of SDI deployment even by 5-7 years "not to the liking" of some people in the United States?

The present U.S. leadership has decided to work toward implementing the "star wars" program, and to bring it to the point of deployment as soon as possible. P. Buchanan, White House director of communications, for example, frankly states that the purpose of any talks is to "secure the future of SDI."

As for the possible time for starting the deployment of arms under the "star wars" program, it is not as far off as Washington sometimes tries to make out. This is evidenced by the present administration's practical work and its concrete plans. Here they are:

First: The United States has already put the "star wars" machinery into shape. Thus, a "star military-industrial complex," embracing more than 1,500 industrial firms and research organizations which have received orders from the Pentagon to create [sozdaniye] components of space strike arms, has essentially been set up within the military-industrial complex. A joint space command of the U.S. Armed Forces, Air Force and Navy space commands, and an Army space operations office have been knocked together. They are ready at any moment to put space strike arms into "combat operation." Moreover, among the Pentagon's top leadership there is increasingly frequent talk of the need to form in the very near future an independent new branch of the U.S. Armed Forces -- a military space force which would operate on an equal footing with the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Marine Corps.

Second: Arms are being developed [razrabatyvat] for the "star wars" system at an accelerated pace. Several models of chemical lasers (the Miracle, Alpha, (Rashel), and Sigma Tau experimental weapons systems), free-electron lasers, and excimer lasers have already been created. [sozdat].

Underground tests of x-ray lasers pumped by a nuclear explosion are being conducted. Devices which ensure the development [otrabotka] of beam weapons are operating in the nuclear laboratory at Los Alamos and the (Sandia) National Laboratory. A modern accelerator -- a "prototype" of a beam weapon -- is being built at the Lawrence Livermore Radiation Laboratory. American firms and laboratories have built no less than eight different models of electromagnetic guns earmarked for SDI.

Third: The Pentagon has drawn up a general, "integrated" plan for a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements.

Fourth: It is planned to deploy a seven-echelon "star wars" system stage by stage, as particular types of arms become ready, without waiting, in particular, for work to be completed on creating [sozdaniye] "exotic types of weapons. According to a statement by General J. Abrahamson, director of the SDI program, by the early nineties the United States will already to able to deploy "first-generation space weapons," including combat orbital stations with small homing missiles.

Fifth, The Pentagon does not rule out the possibility of deploying at the first stage ground missile complexes to intercept warheads in the final sector of their trajectory. Such means already exist. They have only to be brought up to modern technical standards.

In August of this year representatives of U.S. right-wing organizations held a press conference in Congress "in defense of SDI." They advocated making an immediate start on deploying the "star wars" system. "If we can obtain a system that is efficient and that make the Soviet Union's arms inefficient," Pentagon chief C. Weinberger expressed the "dreams" of the military-industrial complex, "then we will return to the situation when we were the only country to possess nuclear weapons."

Of course, such calculations are hopeless. Our country will not allow itself to be overtaken in the military strategic sphere and will take appropriate countermeasures. "If necessary, we will quickly find a reply, and it will not be what the United States expects," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized in his statement. "But it will be an answer which will make the 'star war' program worthless."

However, implementation of the SDI plans would lead to an absolutely uncontrolled arms race, strategic chaos, universal uncertainty, and an increased risk of nuclear catastrophe. This is why the Soviet Union calls again and again on the U.S. Administration to heed the arguments of reason.

BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM, CEMA

AU161115 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 86 p 5

[Interview given by Oleg Bogomolov, head of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to Gabor Miklos and Istvana Zalai, NEPSZABADSAG correspondents: "Interview with Academician Oleg Bogomolov on the Soviet Economic Reform and on Cooperation Within CEMA"; in Hungary in the past few days"; first paragraph is paper's introduction.]

[Text] The efforts for economic and social reform that have begun in the Soviet Union are being followed with unchanged lively interest all over the world. Our correspondents interviewed Academician Oleg Bogomolov, who paid a visit to Hungary in the past few days, about these issues and about the future development of the socialist countries, economic cooperation.

[Miklos, Zakai] Half a year has passed since the 27th CPSU Congress adopted the acceleration program. What have the past months brought in the Soviet economy? What does acceleration mean in the practice?

[Bogomolov] It is the most important task of the CPSU and its leadership to implement the congress decisions. A particularly important task is to give renewed impetus to the implementation of the decisions made at the congress. The emphasis is on a profound transformation, for this is the only way to achieve a dynamic socioeconomic development. Our society supports this interpretation of the decisions made by the congress and the Soviet people want the changes, the faster economic growth, and the improvement of living conditions.

What is it that we have been able to witness in the months of the current year so far? First of all, we have noticed that the growth rate has been relatively fast and that industrial production increased by more than 5 percent compared to the same period of last year. But this is far from proving that we have firmly embarked on the road to acceleration since the first half of 1985 was a considerably unfavorably period. We are well aware of the fact that we have many unsolved problems, but the transformation has begun, and there is not doubt about this. Production discipline has strengthened and this has contributed to the improvement of the econmic situation. The firm struggle against alcoholism also plays a role in this improvement. Similarly, one can feel a stricter stand against economic crimes, corruption, and against people who abuse their official positions, and the first measures to prevent income being acquired without work have been taken. There has been an increase in the Soviet society's awareness of the difficulties and shortcomings.

[Miklos, Zalai] These measures aimed at strengthening discipline in society, however, hardly exhaust the long-term strategic means outlined at the congress. At that time, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the need for radical reform and we have repeatedly heard this expression ever since. What is essence of this radical reform?

[Bogomolov] There was a time when we tried to avoid the use of word like "reform" or the almost synonymous word "reconstruction" because we saw almost the undermining of the pillars of society in the use of these words. Today, however, these expressions do not reflect the essence of the party policy. The issue on the agenda is to achieve a new qualitative status of society. How is this asserted? If we speak about technology, the task is not simply to attain the current world level and a level that matches Western technology but to work out new solutions in principle! If we speak about ways of thinking, then our task is to force open the shackles of schematic scientific and political thinking and to abandon dogmatic concepts that do not reflect the recent changes.

As for the means of solving the new tasks, our concept is to shift from rigid administrative methods to economic ones, taking advantage of the application of influence on the economic interests of the producers -- individual workers and collectives -- and making use in the management process of every incentive related to the goods and financial mechanisms and the market.

Mikhail Gorbachev characterized this profound transformation by the expression "radical reform", and furthermore, he even used the world "revolution." The things I have been talking about are the very essence of this revolutionary transformation: democratic practice in leading the society, openness and justice.

Of course, changes can hardly happen overnight. We are talking here about rather a lengthy process. We must eliminate, by means of hard work and the struggle between new things and old, outdated forms of organization of society and we must find new and modern forms appropriate for the current tasks. It is clear, however, that we are only at the beginning of this reorganization. It would be a mistake to overestimate what we have done so far as we have still much to do ahead of us.

[Miklos, Zalai] It is apparent, however, that, ever since the congress, a number of decisions have been made that are aimed at reorganizing the system of economic management. Where does this task stand now?

[Bogomolov] We are in the preparatory stages of complete reform of economic management. This will be a comprehensive reform and will affect all spheres of the economy and all menthods of management and organizational structure. Thus it requires conscious preparation. Of course, we rely on the rich and inestimably great experiences of the other socialist countries but we are starting primarily from our own endowments. We are striving to use methods that have been tried out in other countries. A comprehensive reform requires time but life will not allow us to put many things aside because the problems that constantly appear and require decisions call for immediate measures. These are the first steps of a future, deeper and comprehensive reorganization of the entire economic mechanism.

[Miklos, Zalai] In your view, what are the most important decisions?

[Bogomolov] Following the example of two of our large-scale enterprises, the VAZ automobile plant of Togliati and the machine industry association of Sumi, a further ten large-scale enterprises are shifting to self-management and self-financing. There is a change going on in the management of the agro-industrial complex, and there is more emphasis on the use of economic means, greater independence and the principle of semi-independence. The reform of the management of foreign economic relations is beginning and the time is ripe for serious activation of the soviet foreign relations, primarily within the framework of CEMA. In the wake of a recent decision, the reform of the wage system has begun. In the future, we are striving for a considerable increase in wages paid for good quality work carried out particularly well, not at the expense of the budget but on the basis of better management on the part of the enterprises. The modification of the internal pricing system is also on the agenda. A large-scale reform of the system of higher education is also under preparation. We are not talking here only about reorganizing the institutes of secondary and higher education but also about working out a system of consistent training and retraining.

We will also take essential new measures to reorganize the management system. Intersector forms of management organization have been established, like, for example, the agroprom, which covers the entire agro-industrial complex. The government machine industry office will coordinate the development of the machine industry complex. [paragraph continues]

A similar governmental organization will be established within the council of ministers which will be responsible for the creation of a uniform foreign economic strategy. Decisions concerning various economic issues appear almost daily in our press and this shows an active management activity. Of course, it seems to me that, more important than the number of decisions is whether we succeed in working out an economic mechanism that operates smoothly and is self-correcting, without needing permanent interference from above. No doubt, many things among the issues presently on the agenda have already been declared in some form and some regulations previously but we have never experienced such firmness and resoluteness in the practical implementation of the decisions.

[Miklos, Zalai] As you have already mentioned, these changes are not free from difficulties. Among these difficulties what would you draw attention to?

[Bogomolov] There are indeed difficulties in carrying out these changes and it seems will have to take them into account for a long time to come. This extremely profound process is taking place in a huge and multinational country with an extremely high economic potential. There are, therefore, understandable difficulties in the process of changing the operating forms of the economy and of society and all this takes place amidst the struggle of contradictions. The main difficulty is the internal inertia in thinking and in the style and methods of work. This is nothing else but social awareness lagging behind the changes that have taken place in the economic base. Social awareness does not always reflect these changes promptly and indeed, our society is only now beginning to adjust slowly to the new tasks. A considerable shortage of cadres trained for the new tasks is among the causes hindering this development. Their training has top priority. It is no accident, therefore, that cadre work will be on the agenda of the next autumn plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Miklos, Zalai] In addition to the difficulties that "can be taken into account" there are, however, also difficulties that the political and economic leadership could not take into account. We mean here consequences of the Chernobyl tragedy or the fall in the world market price of oil.

[Bogomolov] Yes, these have indeed caused problems. The tragedy at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station has caused severe damage to our national economy. I do not know whether there is already a final account, but it is obvious that the losses run in the vicinity of billions of rubles, to say nothing of the political consequences, consequences on the mood of the society, and who knows what other consequences.

As for the fall in the world market prices of oil, this is also one of the unfavorable factors. Prices almost halved in a short time and thus we lost some one-third of our convertible currency income, if not more. We must look for new export possibilities and reduce the imports of goods that we ourselves can also produce. We have considerable resources in this area. For example, we are importing a considerable amount of corn. But analyzing the effect of this factor on the Soviet economy, one must be aware of the fact that in the Soviet Union the proportion of foreign economic relations is totally different from that in Hungary. Our exports make up only 5-6 percent of our national income and therefore, even if the effects are unfavorable, they cannot be compared with, for example, the effects of a sharp change in the world market prices and conditions on the Hungarian economy.

[Miklos, Zalai] Is there any external condition that could influence the fate of reform?

[Bogomolov] Yes, there are other things that could cause difficulties, such as the policy of aggressive American Government circles. [paragraph continues]

Of course, I would not like you to interpret this in such a way as to understand that the behavior of the West could significantly influence reform in the Soviet Union. The CPSU's guidelines for achieving dynamic progress have, of course, made these circles rather nervous, and the United States has used various political and economic means to hinder us in realizing our goals. However, we will not fall into this trap.

[Miklos, Zalkai] What relationship do you see between the development of Soviet reforms and that of CEMA cooperation?

[Bogomolov] First, when we decide about the development of economic management and new strategic goals, we also consider the interests and needs of our CEMA partner in addition to the Soviet Union's domestic conditions and needs. Our goal is to increase the role of foreign trade, of foreign economies, in our economy. Let me use terminology that you are familiar with and say, the Soviet economy must be more open to the economies of other countries, especially the CEMA countries. Recently our foreign trade developments have not been in accordance with the requirements of the national economy and foreign policy. We need measures that will provide help to fulfill CEMA agreements and help our partners to solve their economic problems. I have already mentioned the foreign trade reform. The purpose of this is to improve significantly the export sector of the Soviet economy and make our industry more responsive to the needs of the world market, but above all to the market of CEMA countries.

[Miklos, Zalai] It has been mentioned several times recently that the operation of the CEMA structure requires some changes. What do you think about this?

[Bogomolov] I think that it is no use expecting better cooperation from a restructuring the of CEMA Secretariat and its agencies. The healthier the economic situation in individual countries becomes, the more successful these countries will be in solving their economic tasks, and the better cooperation will become. Naturally, this does not mean that the forms and methods of cooperation are insignificant. The member states will most probably agree soon on what changes are possible. For instance, it is possible that cooperation in the agricultural and engineering sectors will be stronger. This requires changes in the CEMA structure, which at the moment strongly reflects the view of industrial branch management in the Soviet Union.

Second, the stage of decision making has been reached on increasing the role of economic regulators in relations. What we are talking about is joint currency, credit conditions, and prices, unfortunately, these correlated issues are at present dealt with by various committees: prices in one, currencies in the other etc. Nevertheless, these issues must be considered together. This is vitally important because in the course of developing cooperation, ways and means must be found that will enable the active use of a collective currency and the setting of prices which are more flexible and suitable for the tasks of cooperation. Further, it is also extremely important to reduce the bureaucracy, the unnecessary paperwork, within CEMA.

[Miklos, Zalai] The development of CEMA cooperation will affect direct relations between enterprises. What in your view, is the way to achieve progress in this area?

[Bogomolov] In the future far-reaching and real rights will be granted to Soviet enterprises to establish relations with CEMA partners. It will be different from the present practice of, well, visiting each other and exchanging experience and presents. What we are talking about here is the direct contractual, or business relationship between socialist enterprises. [paragraph continues]

They will be granted wide-ranging authority in deciding about the matters of their cooperation, specialization, and mutual deliveries without having to coordinate all of their actions with their supervisory agency.

[Miklos Zalai] What could this mean for cooperation between Hungarian and Soviet enterprises?

[Bogomolov] At present, both countries are trying to find new opportunities for developing cooperation, to explore new commodity stocks, and what is very important, to employ new forms. This could be, for instance, the establishment of joint enterprises in both Hungarian and Soviet territories. These investments assume the sharing of risk-taking and profits between the two sides. Already 20 years ago, the Hungarian side suggested establishing a haldex-type joint venture, (a Hungarian-Polish joint enterprise for recycling pit waste heaps in Silesia -- The Editor), but this has never been realized. It seems, however, that it will now become a reality. Without going into detail, I think it is possible to establish such firms in microelectronics, pharmaceutical production, medical instrument production, in organizing agricultural associations, and in the field of robotization. As far as I know, there are a number of projects under consideration, and I believe, we will find mutually advantageous decisions.

One way of expanding commodity trade could be based on the well-known and direct cooperation between the four republics of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic. This could help to further increase extra stocks of goods available in our individual republics. The local Soviet authorities will have more rights, and have more commodity stocks, and will be able, subject to agreements also with Hungary, to increase the choice of goods. But I do not think that this is the main way of developing mutual cooperation. The main way I think, is increasing specialization and cooperation in accordance with the comprehensive technological and scientific program of CEMA.

[Miklos, Zalai] Let us go back again to the issue of falling oil prices. In your view, how does this influence our economic relations?

[Bogomolov] The price drop will influence our economic relations, although with some delay, since price calculations have been made by CEMA based on the mean of world prices over the previous 5 years. In the future oil prices will fall and so will the export revenues of the Soviet Union. It will be a problem to create a balanced trade among socialist countries and we must explore new resources for export.

Due to this way of specifying CEMA prices, our prices can occasionally be higher than world prices calculated in transferable rubles. This is the case at present with crude oil and some agricultural products. However, we must consider another factor as well. Where Hungary's domestic expenses are concerned, and despite the price situation just mentioned, the difference in the prices of Soviet and OPEC crude oil is not at all that great. What is more, compared to Hungarian prices at the border there is no difference at all, because at present Hungary produces $1 for approximately 44 forints, and 1 transferable ruble for 28 forints.

[Miklos, Zalai] Let us change the subject! It seems there is some progress in the relationship between CEMA and the EEC. What is your opinion?

[Bogomolov] CEMA has already suggested several times establishing legal agreements between the two organizations of integration [integracios szervezet], thus helping the cooperation of member states and the solution of a number of All-European problems. Recently it has become possible to reach agreement on the appraoval of a joint declaration. [paragraph continues]

This would provide the legal framework for the cooperation of the two integrations [integracio eguyttmukodese] Unfortunately, the West has suggested a rather asymmetric model, which presumes relations of individual CEMA countries and th EEC as a whole, while at the same time individual EEC countries would not have direct relations with CEMA as an organization. Such a relationship would not properly consider the interests of the CEMA countries, and cannot be justified by the legal differences in the two organizations of integration that the EEC has been referring to. However, the approval of a declaration could be a way out of the blind alley, a step toward normalizing relations between the two organizations. While it is true that we have not signed it yet, it seems to me that there are chances for it.

[Miklos, Zalai] The Soviet Union expressed its desire to take part in GATT as an observer. What is the background to this? And what is your opinion about the other large world monetary organization, the IMF?

[Bogomolov] This and other measures are justified by the Soviet Union's intention to keep pace with global world economic trends which affect the interests of both the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Several of the socialist countries are GATT members. Although it is principally the Americans who oppose the Soviet presence by giving formalities for reasons, the participation of the Soviet Union in GATT would be an important element in settling international trade relations. The main problems of these relations today are protectionism and discrimination, which are used not only against socialist, but also against developing countries. As far as the international monetary system is concerned, many people are of the opinion that the Bretton Woods system has become antiquated, and it is necessary to set up a new, global, monetary system, and it is desireable that the views of the socialist countries, of all groups of countries, be reflected here. However, these organizations are governed by the economic power at the disposal of the imperialist powers. These powers are not even capable of reaching agreement among themselves, not to mention being able to consider the interests of other states. It is very difficult to determine what sort of policy we should follow in dealing with the IMF and the World Bank.

The reform in the international monetary system is but one of the global economic problems. This is related to the fact that the United States has become a debtor instead of a creditor. Owing to the constant budget deficit and the negative balance of payments, its external debts could reach $600 billion by the end of the decade. Its arms policy is the reason for this. Another great problem is the indebtedness of developing countries. Based on all this, there are a number of economists, also in the West, who have warned about a financial bankruptcy similar to that of the capitalist world in the thirties. Such a situation would have even more serious consequences in the world today, and it cannot be allowed to take place.

That is why it is necessary to pay attention to economic security. Mankind, namely, does not only need to safeguard itself against a nuclear catastrophe, but must avoid economic explosions, too. It is necessary to create a system of relations that would prevent the development of such an explosive situation. That is why the socialist countries and the Soviet Union are willing to take an active part in settling the economic problems of the world.

[Miklos, Zalai] We thank you for the discussion.

SHALAYEV ADDRESSES WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD162038 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin September 16 TASS -- Correspondents Yuriy Borisov and Aleksey Korinenko write:

The 11th World Congress of Trade Unions opened here today. It is attended by delegates from 154 countries. This is the most representative forum in the entire history of the world trade union movement.

"The period separating us from the 10th World congress of Trade Unions was full of profound changes in the international arena", secretary General of the World federation of Trade Unions Ibrahim Zakariah said in his report. "This period witnessed a dangerous turn for the worse in international affairs. The whole of mankind is concerned by the intensifying arms race. But thanks to the Soviet Union's restrained policy, its constructive initiatives and thanks to the unprecedentedly big movement for peace that has encompassed virtually all sections of the population, the possibility has been created for defusing the dangerous situation", Ibrahim Zakariah went on. "the meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and the President of the United States Ronald Reagan was regarded as an important step in the right direction".

Ibrahim Zakariah stressed the big importance of the Soviet proposals for stepping up the campaign under the slogan "for peace and work" started by the WFTU within the framework of the International Year of Peace. He said these proposal were very useful in helping the trade union movement to understand who is really responsible for the continuation of the arms race with all its consequences for the life of wage and salary earners. "The intensification of the capitalist system's crisis with all the ensuing baleful consequences for the workers and peoples in a direct result of the unprecedented expenditures on armaments", Ibrahim Zakariah went on. "In its furious race to make profit big capital is planning to carry out drastic changes in the structure of whole branches of the economy and to cut jobs on a mass scale. This will result in the pauperisation of millions of people -- victims of the crisis". The trade union movement has now become an important social factor without which it is impossible to speak about genuine development in the interests of peoples, the speaker went on. It is called upon to increase their active role in the struggle for political and economic independence, against repressions, for national sovereignty, for peace and social progress.

"A new approach to existing problems is needed in the nuclear-space age", Harry Tisch, chairman of the Central Board of the Association of Free German trade Unions of the GDR, stressed in his speech. "Lasting peace can be attained only by way of immediately stopping the arms race. The termination of all nuclear explosions would be a most important step along this road".

"Never before have the interests of working people been so concentrated on one truly universal problem -- that of preserving life on earth," the head of the Soviet delegation AUCCTU chairman Stepan Shalayev stressed in his speech. "In their efforts to secure military superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries the militaristic circles of the West are launching the production of ever more sophisticated and deadly types of weapons of mass destruction. One of the main targets of those who are instigating the arms race is to exhaust the Soviet Union economically, frustrate the fulfilment of its social programmes and put a brake on the future growth of the Soviet people's living standards," Stepan Shalayev went on. "The international trade union movement," the head of the Soviet delegation went on, "today shoulders the historic obligation to direct concerted efforts against the most refined methods used to plunder and exploit countries and peoples, hundreds of millions of white and blue collar workers. The developing countries with a population of about three billion have become virtually a complete zone of poverty." Stepan Shalayev called on the participants in the congress to support the proposal to convene on a broad basis a world meeting "trade unions for international economic security."

Tonight the delegates of the 11th world congress of trade unions paid tribute to the memory of fighters against fascism and laid wreaths to the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter-Den-Linden.

GORBACHEV ANSWERS TO RUDE PRAVO CIRCULATED AT UN

LD171748 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 17 TASS -- The text of the answers of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to questions of the RUDE PRAVO editor-in-chief Zdenek Horeni has been circulated at the United Nations as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council.

The attitude to termination of nuclear tests, the early elaboration of the treaty to ban these tests have most convincingly shown today how serious is each of the big nuclear powers in its attitude to disarmament, international security and the cause of peace, the document says.

ANNOUNCES 'DEMAND' THAT 25 UN STAFF LEAVE

LD172152 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS -- The U.S. State Department has demanded that 25 members of the diplomatic staff of the USSR's Permanent Mission to the United Nations leave the United States by October 1, 1986.

At the briefing for the press, State Department official Bernard Kalb announced this demand by the United States but refused to comment the statement made in the form of the question by an American reporter to the effect that U.N. legal counsel had earlier issued a warning that this action by the United States was at variance with the terms of the agreement between the United States and the United Nations Organisation, which provides for setting up a U.N. commission in the event of the emergence of disputes on the issue of the size of the staff of another mission.

Tass Correction to Announcement

Moscow TASS in English at 2156 GMT on 18 September transmits a corrected version of the referent item, in which the preceding phrase reads as follows: ...which provides for setting up a U.N. commission in event of the emergence of disputes on the issue of the size of the staff of one or another mission. (supplying additional words)

Envoy, Perez de Cuellar Meeting

LD172247 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 18 TASS -- A.M. Belonogov, permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations visited Wednesday U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. During the talks held they discussed the issues related to the flagrant arbitrary action by the U.S. State Department which demanded that a group of Soviet diplomats accredited to the United Nations leave the United States by October 1.

The U.S. action is a gross violation of the 1947 agreement on U.N. central agencies, the universally accepted norms of inter-state relations and has caused indignation of the international community. An official spokesman for U.N. secretary general told the U.S. stands at variance with the agreement on U.N. central agencies.

TASS Correction on Meeting

Moscow TASS in English at 2254 GMT on 17 September transmits a corrected version of referent item, hanging the last paragraph to read as follows:

The U.S. action is a gross violation of the 1947 U.N. Headquarters agreement, the universally accepted norms of inter-state relations and has caused indignation of the international community. An official spokesman for U.N. secretary general told a TASS correspondent that Perez de Cuellar holds that "position of the United States is not in conformity with the U.N. Headquarters agreement". (changing wording)

'Another Hostile Action'

LD180910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0747 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Washington, 18 Sep (TASS) -- The U.S. Administration has undertaken another hostile action against the USSR and the United Nations. The U.S. State Department came out with a provocative statement unceremoniously demanding that 25 Soviet diplomatic employees of permanent missions of the USSR the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR leave the United States by 1 October this year.

This action by official Washington, undertaken under completely fabricated and groundless pretexts, is directed not only at further undermining the United Nations, which the U.S. Administration has been doing for the past few years: It is aimed at worsening Soviet-U.S. relations, and at exacerbating the international situation in general, something which is being persistently sought by certain influential political circles in the United States who do not want a constructive U.S.-USSR dialogue on crucial issues of the present times.

As observers note, this action is overtly contradictory to the U.S.-UN agreement on the issue of location of central establishments of the international community. It is not coincidental that at a briefing in the State Department, many journalists openly questioned the legality of Washington's action. An ABC correspondent stressed that "the U.S. Administration failed to name any concrete facts, confining themselves to sweeping accusations." [passage omitted]

ZAKHAROV NEWS CONFERENCE REMARKS TELEVISED

LD172033 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Lobachenko video report on news conference held at the offices of the USSR Permanent Mission at the United Nations in New York on the arrest of Soviet scientist Gennadiy Zakharov, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Lobachenko] Kutovoy, the USSR deputy permanent representative at the United Nations, told the New York news conference that the U.S. authorities' hostile action against the Soviet scientist, Zakharov, who works for the UN Secretariat, was entirely unjustified and arbitrary. It was a crude violation by the United States of the obligation to guarantee the normal activity of the United Nations and its Secretariat, which the United States assumed as host country, for the UN's central establishments. The Soviet side is demanding immediate dropping of the so-called Zakharov case, and the charge against him, so that he can return to the Soviet Union without delay. [video shows five men seated around a table with the man identified as Zakharov seated in the middle, Kutovoy seated to his left]

Speaking at the news conference at the USSR Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Gennadiy Fedorovich Zakharov said, among other things:

[Zakharov] I frequently was aware of the survelliance. I was sure that my telephone, both at home and at the UN office, was being tapped.

I can safely say that FBI agents visited my apartment without my permission and, evidently, without a search warrant. I was seized by people I did not know. They forced me roughly to the ground, clapped three sets of handcuffs on me and injured me. I thought they must be terrorists since, as you know, the many Soviet citizens living in New York are constantly threatened by telephone and in letters and warned that various organizations in the United States intend to kidnap or kill one or other Soviet diplomat or employee of the UN Secretariat. So, I was amazed when they told me that they were FBI agents.

I was very pleased to go to work in the United States. I have deep respect for the American people, their culture, history, and scientific and technical achievements. I am profoundly convinced that the American people can make a big contribution to the cause of peace. I do not want this arrest, which was provoked by the U.S. special services, to be exploited by certain circles as a way of harming Soviet-U.S. relations. I hope that my case will be resolved quickly and that I can return home, to my family, parents and friends. [video shows zakharov reading from a statement]

[Lobachenko] Going on to answer questions from correspondents, he categorically rejected the linkage suggested by U.S. journalists between his case and that of Nicholas Daniloff, the U.S. correspondent who was arrested for espionage in Moscow. Comrade Zakharov stressed that this was a provocation against the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Certain circles in the United States are opposed to the improvement of relations between our countries. That was the reason for the provocation.

U.S. UNLEASHES 'HYSTERIA' OVER DANILOFF

LD180721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] All that the U.S. Administration is currently doing and saying is, to a significant extent, dictated by the psychological makeup of a man who has driven himself into a blind alley, and become incapable of reacting adequately to a situation that is liable to rapid changes, a man who is of a pronouncedly nervous disposition, armed and very dangerous.

In the view of Leonid Luzhkov, an international affairs observer of the paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, the hysteria that Washington and the press that serves its interests have unleashed around the so-called Daniloff affair serves as confirmation of the correctness of this conclusion.

A spy affair that is commonplace, as far as the CIA is concerned, has been blown up out of all proportion -- almost to the point of assuming a worldwide and historical dimension.

Some people are, in all seriousness, debating the question that in the light of the detention of this person who happens to be holding more than just one job, neither the summit meeting nor an accord on nuclear missiles are possible. All this would have been laughable if it were not so sad. After all, on one side of the scale we have an exposed spy; on the other side of the scale we have the inhabitants of the whole world who have now become hostages to the nuclear threat.

Desire for 'Calm' Approach

LD161336 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- Speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Press Center here today, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the ministry's Information Department, stressed in connection with questions about the "Daniloff case" that the Soviet side's stand was for this case not to hamper Soviet-American relations. "Our opinion is as follows: to conduct this case in a calm fashion and not to dramatize the situation," he said.

JURMALA CONFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS SURVEYED

U.S. Envoy's 'Demagoguery'

PM171258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by PRAVDA special corrdspondent T. Kolesnichenko and TASS special correspondent B. Grishchenko: "Dialogue in Jurmala"]

[Text] Jurmala, 16 Sep -- A meeting of Soviet and U.S. public representatives has opened in this resort city close to Riga. The very fact that it is being attended by approximately 300 people on the American side attests to how profoundly the American public is concerned at the state of relations between our countries.

The topics on the conference agenda make possible a comprehensive discussion of problems which determine to a considerable degree the planet's political climate. The question of "the general state of Soviet-American relations and ways to improve them" was on the agenda yesterday.

However, the very first day of the dialogue showed that the U.S. Administration's official representatives participating in the meeting are trying to conduct the converstation in their usual manner, which, unfortunately, is in no way constructive. Moreover, to listen to them, the chief issue in Soviet-American relations is anything they like, even the artifically inflated "Daniloff affair," only not questions of security, ending the nuclear arms race, and disarmament.

The audience's attention was focused on just these matters by Academician N.N. Blokhin, head of the Soviet delegation, who opened the meeting, and by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy, who spoke next. They rightly emphasized that the threat of nuclear catastrophe is the common enemy of Soviet people and Americans today and called for a joint struggle against it.

J. Matlock, special assistant to the U.S. President, who spoke next, tried, however, to evade these frankly and directly posed serious questions. During his half-hour speech he contrived not to even mention words such as moratorium and ending the nuclear arms race. Instead, he lectured the audience on how perfect American foreign policy is in every respect.

During the subsequent debate Mr Matlock saw for himself that not only representatives of the Soviet public but also Americans themselves disagree with such an approach to questions of contemporary politics.

Under the terms of the meeting, after each speech representatives of both countries have the right to put several questions to the speaker. Thus, toward the end of the meeting an American tourist went up to the microphone and publicly requested Mr Matlock not to speak on the people's behalf. The American people, he said, demand of the White House and its entourage specific steps in matters of disarmament, ending the arms race, and above all, ending all nuclear tests.

Entry to the meeting is open to everyone. By their interested participation in the meeting the more than 2,000 people assembled in the hall have once again made it clear that what is needed today is a constructive, businesslike conversation, not the demagoguery and ruses to which the official U.S. representatives try to resort.

Further on Cherov, Talbot Remarks

PM180824 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Special correspondents A. Novikov and Yu. Sagaydak report: "Dialogue Is Essential"]

[Text] "The Nuclear Arms Race and Ways of Ending It" -- this was the topic of the second day at the conference of Soviet and U.S. public representatives on topical questions of Soviet-American relations which is under way in Yurmala.

"So many nuclear weapons have now been stockpiled in the world that if they were activated, it would be possible to destroy all life on earth many times over. Meanwhile the arms race is continuing. And it is threatening to spread to space," Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff directorate, told the conference. "No matter from what angle you view this problem, one thing is clear: The arms race must be stopped.

"Before the Geneva summit and after this meeting," N.F. Chervov went on, "the Soviet Union took major practical steps. Our country has extended four times the moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, which will remain in force until 1 January 1987...."

And how has the United States responded? "War must never be allowed to break out. The threat of a conflict must be eliminated," Strobe Talbott, the official speaker for the U.S. side declared bombastically.

A laudable endeavor! However, it emerges from S. Talbott's speech that the entire responsibility for the existence of this threat falls squarely on...the USSR.

However let us leave the unconcealed juggling with political realities to the conscience of the U.S. journalist and ask a simpler question: If the overall strategic parity, and likewise the level which the threat of war has reached, is at present officially recognized by both sides, why not take the first step toward the elimination of this threat? And what would be more to the point, what would be more tangible than the renunciation of nuclear tests, than joining the Soviet moratorium?

"The moratorium was declared by the Soviet Union at a time when it was more advantageous for Moscow than for Washington," S. Talbott declared.

Let us decode his words. What he is referring to is the hackneyed theory which claims that in the period prior to the announcement of the moratorium the Soviet Union carried out a massive series of nuclear explosions, obtaining, as a consequence, superiority over the United States in this sphere. The facts testify to the contrary. The United States is considerably ahead of the USSR in the number of nuclear tests.

The debate goes on. Heated discussions continue into the small hours in the Dzintari concert hall.

"Ultimately, the solution to the questions pertaining to disarmament will have to be found by our countries' leaders", Daniel Bretton, president of the Chautauqua Institute and one of the organizers of the Yurmala conference, said in an interview with your correspondent. "But we would like to believe that we can get closer to this aim by taking small steps forward. It is remarkable that our two countries' citizens are sitting side by side and discussing these burning issues. This was long overdue."

Sonnenfeldt, Shishlin Addresses

LD172127 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala September 17 TASS -- Regional conflicts and ways of their settlement were discussed on the third day oof the work of the conference of the Soviet and American public which is under way in the Soviet Baltic health resort city of Jurmala.

Speaking today on behalf of the American delegation, former official of the U.S. National Security Council Dr Helmut Sonnenfeldt made emphasis on the first part of this topic. Producing no roofs at all, he accused the Soviet Union of Kindling all regional conflicts in the world in the past 40 years. He mentioned the clash of interests of the USSR and USR in those regions as the main cause of regional confrontation. Helmut Sonnenfeldt made far-fetched charges of terrorism against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and then against the Soviet Union.

The impression of the audience was that the "Vietnam syndrome" did not affect Dr Sonnenfeldt in any way, he justified the U.S. agression in Vietnam by stating the need of struggle against "the USSR's penetration into South East Asia".

Expressing the viewpoint of the Soviet Government and the public on the main issue on the agenda, Nikolay Shishlin, a senior functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, called upon the American side not to make mutual recriminations but to find constructive ways of solution of the persisting conflicts. He stressed that for the USSR the problem of regional conflicts is closely linked with the problem of limiting and curtailing the arms race, primarily nuclear.

Qualifying the speech made by his American opponent, Nikolay Shishlin described it as a manifestation of the policy of neoglobalism. He recalled the Soviet viewpoint on the problem of establishing a comprehensive system of international security, which was formulated at the 27th CSU Congress in February this year. "The unconditional respect for each people's right to choose on its own forms of its development, a fair political settlement of international crises and regional conflicts, elaboration of a package of measures aimed at building up confidence among states, at establishing efficient guarantees from attack on them from outside -- this is the essence of that programme'.

"Let us jointly think over the 'disarmament for development' slogan". If we put this slogan into life, the world will become a better place to live. The Soviet Union and the United States have a possibility and moral obligation to help the developing countries," said the Soviet representative.

Afghanistan, Terrorism Topics

LD1720104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] In Jurmala near Riga the conference of representatives of the public of the USSR and the United States on topical problems of Soviet-U.S. relations continued today.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Today's agenda dealt with regional conflicts and ways of settling them. Although fundamental divergences were noted in the Soviet and U.S. positions, those speaking tried to highlight the areas in which mutual understanding and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the USSR and the United States are necessary and possible. Representatives of the delegations answered many questions.

[Unidentified U.S. speaker in English with superimposed Russian translation] Speaking of the war in Afghanistan you asked: Who needs the war? Why then does the Soviet Union not propose to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and organize elections there after the return of the refugees, under international supervision and with guarantees from the Soviet Union and the United States?

[Correspondent] Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin replies:

[Shishlin] I want to say very briefly something about the position of the Soviet Government and about the efforts being made in order that peace should prevail in Afghanistan. First, we support the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan that are being held under the aegis of the UN secretary general. As far as I am informed the question of a dignified [dostoynoye] return of the refugees does not constitute a tricky problem at those talks. Both Afghanistan and Pakistan favor strong guarantees of noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

During those talks there was also discussion of the question of the withdrawal of the Soviet contingent from Afghanistan. At our party congress our desire was openly declared for withdrawing this contingent as soon as such a situation is reached that would guarantee noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. In order to encourage progress in this major direction the Soviet Union unilaterally made the decision to withdraw part of our contingent literally next month [bukvalno v blizhayshiy mesyats]. This will be done. We want a neutral, nonaligned, sovereign Afghanistan and a friendly one.

[Unidentified speaker] I am an inhabitant of the neighboring Soviet Republic of Estonia. I want to ask the U.S. side about the U.S. understanding of standards of behavior in this world. Say, in the particular incident of the bomb blast at a discotheque, let us say the U.S. side has evidence that Libyan citizens were behind the blast, and they considered it their right to punish that country from where the blast originated by bombing peaceful cities of Libya. A similar blast unfortunately occurred during the tour of the Moiseyev ensemble. Does the U.S. side give the Soviet Union the right to punish in the same way the cities [applause] of the country from where, in our view, the perpetrators of that blast originated?

I can assure the U.S. side that my government will not venture to avail itself of such a right, but nevertheless I should like to know, do the Americans give us such a right?

[Geoffrey Kemp - in English with superimposed Russian translation] Well, I believe these two cases are very hard to compare since there is no evidence proving the complicity of the U.S. Administration in this act. But in the discotheque incident all threads led to the Government of Libya, and we responded to them in accordance with the existing international legal standards. Although I hope that we will not be forced to do this again and that it will be the only case.

As for the Moiseyev ensemble it is unfair of you to blame the U.S. Administration, which invited the Soviet dancers, of responsibility for this sole act of violence and terrorism, Geoffrey Kemp said.

[Correspondent] Judging from the reaction of the hall the replies of the U.S. side, made from a position of effective support for the practice of state terrorism, obviously did not satisfy the majority of those present. [end recording]

Further on Afghanistan Debate

AU171345 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Riga, Soviet Union, Sep 17 (AFP) -- Moscow has evidence that U.S. military advisors have been killed in Afghanistan, and that crimes against Afghan civilians have been committed by men wearing U.S.-made Soviet uniforms, a leading Soviet foreign affairs official claimed Wednesday. Speaking at a Soviet-U.S. seminar near here, Georgiy Korniyenko, an official of the Communist Party's Central Committee, said Moscow had proof that "U.S. military advisors" were in Pakistan and that "some of them had been killed." "I don't know what their families were told," he added.

Several Afghan guerrilla attacks against Soviet or Afghan troops have reportedly been launched from behind the Pakistan border.

The Soviet official, who accused the United States of "provocation" in the Afghan conflict, was responding to a speech by U .S. expert Helmut Sonnenfeldt criticising Soviet attitudes in regional conflicts throughout the world. "Your Constitution calls it support for national liberation struggles, the United States call it an example of Soviet imperialism," said Mr. Sonnenfeldt, referring to Soviet aid to foreign belligerants. Mr. Sonnenfeldt, a former aide to ex-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, called for free elections in Afghanistan.

Mr. Korniyenko accused the U.S. expert of putting forward the image of a blood-thirsty Soviet Union."

Nikolay Shislin, a leading Central committee official responsible for propaganda, said Mr. Sonnenfeldt "saw the hand of Moscow everywhere," and expressed relief that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had "a more balanced view on regional conflicts. "Do you think the Soviet Union needs the war in Afghanistan? Are we indifferent to losing men over there?" asked Mr. Shishlin. "The Afghan fundamentalists are even worse than the Iranians," he said.

The round-table seminar which began Monday in Jurmala near this Latvian capital, is being attended by 2,000 Soviet and U.S. experts.

U.S. 'Propaganda Attacks'

LD180759 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" Newscast]

[Text] The meeting of representatives of the Soviet and American public continues in Jurmala.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] The central problem under discussion at the meeting is the preservation of peace and the reduction or armaments.

[N.F. Chernov, head of an administration of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, identified by caption] The Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that in the present nuclear space age a new approach to the problem of security is necessary. The essence of this new approach lies in the fact that today there cannot be an alternation of periods of peace and periods without peace. It is now peaceful coexistence or nonexistence -- an apocalypse. Therefore it is mindless, and even criminal, to seek a solution to the problem of security in an arms race. The Soviet moratorium is the best confirmation of the fact that we Soviet people have no other intention than putting an end to the policy of nuclear confrontation. Establishing a ban on nuclear testing is the truest way to achieve an end to the arms race.

[Correspondent Yu. Rostov, identified by video caption] The American delegation is trying to move away from the problem of preventing war and to concentrate the debate on other issues. This was the objective pursued in the speech by Sonnefeldt, a former employee of the U.S. National Security Council, on the question of regional conflicts. Regional conflicts are truly a very important problem. It is vital to solve this, as Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, a member of the Soviet delegation, stressed. And the Soviet Union is working actively in this direction. The United States, however, believes that armed intervention, the overthrow of regimes which it does not agree with and the formation of an army of mercenaries are permissible.

Today, as during the 2 previous days, the American delegation has been trying to replace constructivew debate with unsubstantiated propaganda attacks on our country. But the Soviet people and nearly 300 American guests are here for a serious and fruitful dialogue.

Here is the opinion of the first ordinary American participants in the debate whom we asked to interview.

[Elderly American, in English with superimposed translation] We do have differences, but I believe we always will. As a result of such discussions, we understand each other better.

[Second American, in English with superimposed translation] I feel much the same way. The conference is providing people the opportunity to meeting, and this is extremely useful.

[Correspondent] What do you consider to be the main objective of such contacts?

[Third American, in English with superimposed translation] That there should be peace; that people should get to know one another, have direct contact, and not merely at the level of government representatives. [end recording]

REAGANS' SPEECH ON DRUGS NEGLECTS AFGHAN SOURCE

LD171448 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The United States Administration has announced a crusade against drug addiction, as scores of millions of Americans are affected by it. Speaking on national television, President Reagan and Mrs Reagan announced a package of measures to be taken against drug addiction. Here's what a Radio Moscow commentator, Viktor Ilichev writes:

Unfortunately, one measure wasn't mentioned, which to my mind could have been very effective, and that concerns the growing shipment of narcotics to the United States by the Afghan bandits. Through various channels, including secret channels of the CIA, the bandits get from Washington hundreds of millions of dollars to fight the people and the Government of Afghanistan.

On their part, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have started supplying the United States with heroin and other narcotics. The drug addicts are more and more often offered narcotics in packages on which is written Afghanistan, and there is a picture of a rifle on it. And those rifles are indeed used by the bandits to kill civilians in Afghanistan, including children.

Meanwhile, in the United States, the presidential couple pointed out that narcotics threaten American society and its values, and also kill its children.

And that is how it really is. But the White House has failed to mention one more source of drug supplies. Perhaps that was done absent-mindedly; or maybe because the Afghan bandits always get a warm welcome at the White House, and they're always called fighters for freedom.

U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE NEAR USSR 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD141348 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 14 TASS -- A U.S. naval task force led by the aircraft-carrier "Ranger" today went through the Tsugaru strait and entered the Sea of Japan.

KYODO NEWS SERVICE said it would soon join another U.S. Naval squadron led by the battleship "New Jersey" which is armed with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles.

Together they will stage a provocative exercise in the Sea of Japan in immediate proximity to Soviet borders.

'CONFRONTATIONAL' U.S. PACIFIC POLICY CENSURED

PM161425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Golts article: "Militarist Fever in the Pacific"]

[Text] In his replies to questions put by the chief editor of the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO, M.S. Gorbachev cited a considerable number of facts attesting to the extremely dangerous, adventurist course pursued by Washington in world affairs. They are, primarily, its continuation of nuclear tests in Nevada and its obvious reluctance to join the Soviet moratorium. They also include the forced pace of all of its military programs: the militarization of space and the buildup of strategic offensive weapons. They cover its strong-arm, "neoglobalist" acts of banditry against sovereign states. And, finally, they extend to its creation of new naval strike formations and its military maneuvers -- unprecedented since the fifties in terms of the amount of hardware brought into action -- in close proximity to the Soviet Union, from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Far East.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already reported on the gigantic NATO Armed Forces maneuvers called "Autumn Forge-86," staged on West European territory and in adjacent regions of the Atlantic. The Far East is also now in the grip of militarist fever. A powerful U.S. Navy formation is in the Sea of Japan. It incorporates two operational groups. One is headed by the aircraft carrier Ranger and the other, under the name "Romeo," is headed by the battleship New Jersey, which is equipped with nuclear cruise missiles. In all, there are more than 20 warships in the region: missile cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and frigates. Let us note that for virtually all these ships this year has been extremely full of military demonstrations in various regions of the Pacific. A detachment headed by the Ranger participated in the multinational Rimpac-86 maneuvers, which were unprecedented in scale. It recently conducted military exercises not far from the Aleutian Islands. And the group headed by the New Jersey has managed to take part in several militarist games: off the shores of South Korea, Thailand, and the Philippines.

And now this entire armada has gathered in the immediate vicinity of Soviet shores to conduct new maneuvers. Their aim, according to date in the WASHINGTON TIMES newspaper, is to "demonstrate the U.S. Navy's ability to block the Tsushima and Tsugaru Straits." The Japanese press has reported that there will be a mock nuclear strike against regions of the Soviet Far East during the maneuvers. And the same WASHINGTON TIMES has reported that the U.S. ships intend to enter the Sea of Okhotsk. It is therefore a question of blatant military provocation with regard to the Soviet Union. And this provocation quite clearly has a nuclear slant to it. The same slant that is present in the U.S. so-called new Pacific strategy.

The essence of this strategy was expounded quite recently by R. Solomon, a high-ranking State Department official, while addressing students at the U.S. Naval Academy. In his words, the Far East is to become the "second front" in the global war which could be begun in Europe. This strategy, to quote Solomon, has required further strengthening of the offensive might of American troops in the region, the deployment of F-16 fighter-bombers at the Misawa base in Japan, and the equipping of 7th Fleet warships with cruise missiles. U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman insists, in turn, on a sharp increase in American naval might in the northwest Pacific. This region, the Bering Sea in particulr, is to play a special role.

When I read all this big talk I found myself thinking that I had come across something like this before. And indeed, all the basic concepts of this "new" strategy were set out 3 years ago in the journal NATIONAL DEFENSE, organ of the "American Defense Preparedness Association" which unites representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex. The authors of an article entitled "Alternative Strategy for the Eighties" proposed developing extensive military preparations precisely in the northwest Pacific: siting medium-range missiles and reinforcing the military infrastructure at American bases in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines. It is indicative that the creators of the "alternative strategy" did not consider it necessary to resort to a fog of propaganda regarding the "Soviet military threat" but rather defined the strategy's ultimate aim: nuclear aggression against the USSR in the northern Pacific and in northeast Asia, where, in their opinion, "the USSR is open to pressure from U.S. territory." "The vast, sparsely populated expanses of Siberia, rich in natural resources," NATIONAL DEFENSE wrote with frank cynicism, "simply beg the use of nuclear weapons." What is more, seizing Siberia from the USSR was set as the ultimate goal of this aggression.

Our press discussed this article in 1983 as an extreme manifestation of the anti-Soviet psychosis reached by representatives of the most aggressive U.S. militarist circles. But one could hardly have supposed at that time that this raving by nuclear maniacs would form the basis of American military strategy. The fact that this has actually happened can be judged from an admission by American Rear Admiral Hostettler. Addressing Congress, he stated with militarist lack of ceremony that the main aim in equipping the U.S. Navy with cruise missiles is to "decisively increase the number of targets on USSR territory which we can hit."

This equipping process is in full swing. For example, the "Romeo" detachment which is one of the "basic elements" of the new U.S. naval strategy already has 70 cruise missiles at its disposal. It is planned to equip 198 warships -- including missile cruisers, destroyers, and submarines -- with cruise missiles by the mid-nineties. According to data provided by the Tokyo research institute for the study of peace and security problems, it is proposed to deploy a total of 3,000 sea- and air-launched cruise missiles in the Far East.

The unprecedented naval activity this year is also explained by the adoption of this new adventurist strategy. Strictly speaking, the American admirals' strategic planning is being linked in practice to specific areas of the Asian and Pacific region.

Of course, the Pentagon understands that new bases will be needed in the region to implement these plans. Washington is sparing no effort to harness certain Asian states to its militarist chariot as securely as possible. That is why the New Jersey has been a "guest" for so long in the ports of Japan, South Korea, Thailand, and the Philippines. Attempts are being made to accustom the public in these countries to living side by side with lethal cruise missiles. That is why these countries' armed forces have been so extensively involved in all the militarist games in the Pacific. It is striking that escort duties for the New Jersey by U.S. allies' naval forces has been an important element in joint naval maneuvers. Judging by reports in the foreign press, Pentagon strategists intend to make the Japanese Armed Forces responsible for the New Jersey's air cover.

Also in full swing is the process of involving the U.S. Asian allies in another important element of America global nuclear strategy -- the "star wars" program. The Japanesse Government recently announced its decision to enter into talks with the U.S. Administration on the subject of SDI participation.

It is quite obvious that such participation, as stressed in a USSR Foreign Ministry statement, objectively creates a qualitatively new channel for the implementation of U.S. militarist calculations on turning the Far East and the entire Asian and Pacific region into a sphere of heightened military confrontation.

However, the Asian and Pacific countries are becoming increasingly aware of the threat posed by the American nuclear projects. Many of them are trying to safeguard their security by refusing to participate in these sinister plans. This is causing acute dissatisfaction in Washington. The South Pacific states' initiative on the creation of a nuclear-free zone and proposals to create such zones in Southeast Asia and on the Korean peninsula have been received by Washington with unconcealed irritation. New Zealand's decision to ban from its ports American ships with nuclear weapons on board or with nuclear power units has caused frank malice among U.S. ruling circles.

These states have met with a real barrage of propaganda. The United States tries to intimidate them with the nonexistent "Soviet threat." It resorts to the crudest anti-Soviet slander in this respect. For example, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Lugar claimed without a second's hesitation that the ban on American ships with nuclear weapons on board entering New Zealand ports "does not remove that country from the list of Soviet nuclear targets." As if there were no guarantees that the Soviet Union will not use nuclear weapons against those states which do not produce, possess, or deploy these weapons on their territory! As if there had been no official statement from the Soviet Union that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons!

But whatever lies Washington may resort to in its attempts to distort Soviet policy, now, at this crucial point in history, it is not succeeding in deceiving people. There is already a very striking contrast between the American and Soviet approaches to the problems of the Asian and Pacific region. In contrast to the United States, which pursues a clearly confrontational course there, the Soviet Union believes that the time has come to make efforts to create a security system in the Asian and Pacific region.

Our country believes it essential to place a barrier in the way of the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific. As is well known, the USSR, has pledged not to increase the number of medium-range missiles in the eastern part of the country and supports the noble idea of forming nuclear-free zones in various regions of Asia and the Pacific.

Finally, the USSR has proposed beginning talks on reducing the activity of military fleets in the Pacific, above all of ships equipped with nuclear weapons. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, it is essential to put on a practical plane the discussion of confidence-building measures and the nonuse of force in the region. We could begin with questions relating to the security of sea lanes in the Pacific.

Washington ignores these proposals, preferring to put its trust in the nuclear stick. But Stone Age thinking is not appropriate to the 20th century. American strategists should not delude themselves: We cannot be intimidated, and no one can talk to the USSR in the language of force. To substantiate its claims to hegemony, Washington loves to repeat that the United States is a Pacific power. Therefore, is it not time to give serious thought to this fact and to finally grasp that any exacerbation of tension in the region constitutes a threat to all countries, including the United States?

Today millions of people understand that there is a simple alternative to nuclear confrontation. "The Soviet state," M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his Vladivistok speech, "appeals to all Asian and Pacific countries to cooperate in the name of peace and security." The path of all-round cooperation rather than nuclear confrontational impasses is where people have pinned their hopes.

PERES' U.S. VISIT EXACERBATES MIDEAST SITUATION

LD162121 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- TASS political analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

It is useless to count how many times the Israeli prime minister, no matter who of the top Zionist ringleaders held this post, has made pilgrimage to Washington. Such visits could be called routine if each of them did not make the Mid-East situation more explosive and did not put new roadblocks in the way to a just and stable peace in that region.

The present trip by Shim'on Peres to the USA is no exception, though both the U.S. and Israeli sides lavishly larded their public pronouncements with words about peace. But what kind of "peace" do participants in this meeting have in mind? It is clear from statements by official representatives of the U.S. Administration that the USA and Israel regard as "positive" steps only separate negotiations and deals of individual Arab countries with Tel Aviv. The aim of such negotiations was also expressed quite definitely "to ensure Israel's security". Not a word was said about the exercise of legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, without which just and all-embracing, and consequently stable, Mid-East settlement is simply unthinkable.

It is not accidental that the focal question is by-passed in silence. Exactly on the day when the master of the White House entertained Mr Peres, Tel Aviv announced out loud that "vital interests of Israel on the Golan Heights, on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip" must be protected from actions of such states as the USSR, Syria and "other extremist Arab countries". A very indicative statement. Clearly showing that the harangues on Israel's "security" conceal an intention to annex completely the occupied Arab lands, it is also distinguished for its blatant cynicism. Tel Aviv rulers have evidently lost every shred of conscience, labeling as "extremists" victims of their own aggression.

But the matter in question here is not conscience but another attempt to split the ranks of Arab countries and to egg them on one another so as to pave the way for a new Camp David. According to the established practice, this political and propaganda manoeuvring is accompanied by brazen military blackmail. Israeli artillery blasts civilian houses in Lebanon, General Rogers, supreme commander-in-chief of the NATO United Armed Forces in Europe declares that he is ready to implement a new operation against Libya, and Washington meaningfully emphasizes that the two sides also discuss questions on Israel's participation in implementing the "Star Wars" programme and new ideas which struck U.S. leaders and which concern Israel's defence. The U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance" will bring not peace but war and new calamities to peoples in the Middle East. And the present visit by Peres to Washington is another confirmation of this.

PRAVDA CITES TALYZIN ON RESULTS OF PRC VISIT

PM160956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Sep -- During his trip around the PRC N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, visited the cities of Guangzhou and Shenyang -- two of the country's major industrial centers. The Soviet guest and the officials accompanying him familiarized themselves with the work of certain plants, economic associations, and trade engerprises and visited one of the country's first trade centers for means of production. Detailed and interesting talks were held during meetings with the leaders of these cities and of Guangdong and Liaoning Provinces.

Familiarity with China, N.V. Talyzin noted, shows that the USSR and China are resolving similar tasks and this opens up opportunities for expanding cooperation and exchanging experience of socialist building. The Soviet Union is convinced, he said, that the complementarity of the Soviet and Chinese economies offers great opportunities for expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. The Comprehensive Program for the Development of the Soviet Far East worked out in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress envisages the further stepping up of trade and economic relations with all countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and first and foremost with the socialist states located there.

The Chinese side expressed interest in expanding the USSR's participation in the retooling of PRC industrial enterprises, particularly in the northeast of the country.

N.V. Talyzin laid wreaths at the monument in Guangzhou to the Soviet citizens who perished in the city in 1927 at the hands of reactionaries and at the monument in Shenyang to the Soviet servicemen who fell in battle against the Japanese militarists for the liberation of China.

In his trip around China N.V. Talyzin was accompanied by Gan Ziyu, vice minister of the PRC State Planning Commission; and by O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR ambassador to the PRC.

Today N.V. Talyzin and the officials accompanying him left Beijing for Moscow. Describing the results of the visit, N.V. Talyzin stated in a talk with this TASS correspondent that there had been a step forward in relations between the two countries, which was attested by the documents signed in Beijing envisaging a deepening of multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. During the visit, he pointed out, detailed talks and useful meetings had been held. The talks in Beijing as well as in Wuhan, Guangzhou, and Shenyang have shown that extensive opportunities exist for good-neighborly cooperation between the USSR and the PRC in the economic, trade, scientific, and technical areas, since this cooperation is founded on complete equality of rights and mutual advantage.

PYADYSHEV VIEWS TIES WITH PRC AS FAVORABLE

LD161421 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- The recent visit by Nikolay Talyzin, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Planning Committee (GOSPLAN) of the USSR, to the People's Republic of China has been the first at such a high level for the past 20-odd years, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Department, said here today.

Speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents, he pointed out, among other things, that during conversations in Beijing Chinese representatives had said that the speech made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok contained a number of new and positive elements which they hailed.

"On the whole, it can be said," Pyadyshev said, "that after a certain period of difficulties and complications Soviet-Chinese relations are entering the channel of favorable development. There is every ground for believing that the latest visit, the entire complex of talks and agreements will provide a good stimulus for developing both economic and trade ties and friendly relations between the USSR and the PRC. Both sides have welcomed this prospect and expressed readiness to work for its benefit."

MASLENNIKOV INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO PRC

PM160932 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 86 Morning Edition 4

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, by unnamed IZVESTIYA correspondent: "Useful Contacts" -- no place or date of interview given; first paragraph is an IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Plan and Budget Commissions headed by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, visited the PRC at the invitation of China's National People's Congress [NPC]. The delegation included USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies L.V. Radyukevich and T.M. Sysoyeva. An IZVESTIYA correspondent asked the delegation head to describe the results of this visit.

[Maslennikov] It is well known that, following a break which lasted almost 3 decades, the resumption of ties at the level of supreme organs of state power in the Soviet Union and the PRC began last year's exchange of NPC and USSR Supreme Soviet delegations. Our delegation's visit was the first contact at standing commission level. In accepting the invitation by our Chinese colleagues we proceeded from the premise that the expansion of interparliamentary contacts between the USSR and the PRC is an important instrument in the solution of questions of bilateral ties and good-neighborly cooperation.

During our 9-day stay in China we were given an opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the basis avenues of the work of the NPC, its specialized committees and primarily the Financial and Economic Committee, and the local organs of power in implementing the plans for the PRC's socioeconomic development. [paragraph continues]

For our part, we described the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' standing commissions and their Plan and Budget Commissions in particular, and the measures to further boost the role and enhance the responsibility of soviets of people's deputies for the acceleration of socioeconomic development which were laid down in recently adopted resolutions by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Councile of Ministers.

Our delegation was received by Yao Yilin, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council. Meetings also took place with Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee, and other state and public figures.

The basic content of the conversations that took place revolved around questions of the contemporary development of our countries. It was emphasized moreover that the main domestic task of our parties and states is to raise the population's living standards. The Chinese comrades showed keen interest in the restructuring being implemented in our country, expressing readiness to help the reciprocal exchange of experience in the sphere of economic building and transformations being implemented. Both sides expressed confidence in the further improvement of mutual understanding and strengthening of friendship between our countries' peoples.

[Correspondent] Your visit took place soon after M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech, in which he spoke of the USSR's readiness to discuss most seriously questions of additional measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness between our countries, and also after his statement on Soviet television about the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests. Were these subjects touched upon in the course of the conversations you had?

[Maslennikov] Satisfaction with the currently ongoing advance in Soviet-Chinese relation was expressed in the course of meetings and conversations at all levels. Hope was expressed that, despite the existence of differences of opinion between the PRC and the USSR on a number of problems, both sides will establish firm good-neighborliness since they need peace for their work to build socialism. Interest in the need to expand mutually advantageous cooperation ran through many of our conversations at both central and local level.

The Chinese comrades stressed that, in order to achieve effective nuclear disarmament, it is primarily necessary for the major nuclear powers to terminate the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and also to considerably reduce their nuclear stockpiles.

[Correspondent] The Soviet press has recently published numerous reports about the economic reform being implemented in the PRC. What could you say on this subject?

[Maslennikov] This is my first visit to China. This is why it is difficult to speak about changes and make comparisons with the past. The delegation was given an opportunity to see different aspects of the Chinese people's life. Apart from Beijing, we also visited three other cities -- Shanghai, Canton, and Foshan, and toured a number of industrial, agricultural, and other enterprises. We had numerous meetings with leaders of people's governments and city people's congresses, factory and plant directors, and workers and peasants. We saw with our own eyes the enormous efforts which Chinese working people are selflessly making everywhere to fulfill the task set by the party: To quadruple gross industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000 and, in the subsequent 50 years, to join the ranks of the world's most developed countries. [paragraph continues]

This is precisely the goal pursued by the economic reform over the last few years. Its essence is to expand the economic independence and responsibility of enterprises, curtail the sphere of directive planning and correspondingly expand the sphere of market regulation, and develop collective and individual forms of economic management.

It must be noted, however, that, as in every new undertaking, successes in the implementation of the economic reform are also accompanied by shortcomings. Various difficulties have to be overcome and past mistakes have to be corrected in the process of restructuring. Nonetheless, as people in China believe, the reform has produced appreciable results. We also noticed this during our trip.

I would like to say in conclusion that our delegation's members are satisfied with the visit's results. We convinced ourselves that the Chinese side, just like the Soviet Union, is interested in continuing and expanding mutual contacts at the level of supreme state organs, in strengthening the traditional friendship between our country and our great Chinese neighbor.

PRC WRITERS DELEGATION MOSCOW VISIT REPORTED

OW121121 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] A Chinese writers delegation led by Ma Feng is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Writers Association. The Sinologists of the Oriental Studies Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences met with the Chinese Writers Delegation on 9 September. The Soviet Sinologists discussed issues on the development of literature in both countries, and studied the new trend in Chinese literature and China's literary and art works. Both sides stressed the need to restore the relations of good-neighborliness between the two countries and to further strengthen ties between the two nations.

The Chinese delegation will also visit Leningrad, Tbilisi, and Rostov, where its members will meet with Soviet writers, scholars, and readers to study life in the Soviet Union. The Chinese delegation is expected to stay in the Soviet Union until 22 September.

PRC AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES U.S. TRADE POLICY

LD121737 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 12 TASS -- It has become known here that China's ambassador to Washington, Han Xu, expressed on behalf of his government "profound concern" over the U.S. openly protectionist and discriminatory policies with regard to China on questions of American-Chinese trade.

In a letter to several senior administration officials and leaders of U.S. congress, he said that trends in U.S. trade policy did not correspond to the American Government's repeated declarations about free and fair trade, and its commitments arising from the bilateral trade agreement with China.

The letter said that Chinese goods had limited access to the U.S. market due to unfair restrictions on various commodities of the Chinese export.

The Chinese ambassador recalled that China had accumulated a substantial deficit in its trading with the U.S. since 1972, and emphasised that any barriers in the way of the export of Chinese commodities would inevitably result in the reduction of China's import from the U.S.

OVCHINNIKOV EXAMINES JAPAN'S DECISION ON SDI

LD130526 Moscow TASS in English 0523 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- By deciding to take part in the U.S. "star wars" program, "official quarters in Tokyo took a practical step to complicity in developing space strike weapons", Commentator Vsevolod Ovchinnikov said in the newspaper PRAVDA today. He said "the claims of the allegedly 'defensive' nature of the U.S. 'star wars' program cannot be considered convincing" because "the large-scale, partially space-based ABM system has been conceived as part of an integral offensive combination of weapons meant to assure the United States of military superiority".

"Work on the SDI program will escalate the arms race in all areas and extend it to outer space. This will only complicate the arms limitation process even further and destabilize the strategic situation and can have dangerous and perhaps irreversible consequences," the commentator said.

"This is why the Japanese Government's decision clearly contradicts its expressed readiness to help strengthen peace, lower international tension and facilitate progress in Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms," he added.

Ovchinnikov said Washington needed Tokyo's political backing to put down the wave of anti-war campaigns in allied countries as it would make it possible to claim that if even the country of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with its "nuclear allergy" did not shy away from taking part in the SDI, there could be no doubts about the latter's "defensive" purpose.

The U.S. developers of space weaponry, the commentator added, also wanted to harness Japan's scientific, technological and industrial potential to further their own effort. Finally, Japan's participation in the SDI was obviously at odds with its "three non-nuclear principles" and the status of its Armed Forces, which were officially called "a self-defense force", and so Washington hoped apparently also to do away both with those principles and that status at one go.

"The consent to share in the 'star wars' program is evidence of Japan becoming involved in U.S. strategic military designs even more deeply and will objectively facilitate American plans to make the Far East and the whole of the Asian-Pacific region into an arena for military confrontation," Ovchinnikov said.

"All this, of course," he added, "can only have a negative effect on the development of the Soviet-Japanese relationship. The onus for the dangerous consequences of the short-sighted step is fully on the Japanese Government."

NAVY, AIR FORCE GROUPS END VISIT TO DPRK

LD161116 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0840 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The official friendly visit to the DPRK Port of Wonsan by a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk, large antisubmarine vessel Admiral Spiridonov, and escort vessel Ryyanyy under the flag of the commander of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Sidorov, has ended. The Soviet sailors took part in events commemorating the 25th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding between the USSR and DPRK. The Soviet seamen have left [name indistinct] port. The Air Force subunit led by the commander of the Air Force of the Far East Military District, Lieutenant General of Aviation Bulankin, has also left Korea.

'STRONG PROTEST' READ TO PAKISTAN ENVOY ON MURDER

LD171749 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow TASS, 17 Sept (TASS) -- Today Shahid Mohammad Amin, ambassador of Pakistan to the USSR, was invited to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where a strong protest from the Soviet Government to the government of Pakistan was declared to him in connection with the villainous murder on 16 September in Islamabad of Colonel F.I. Gorenkov, the Soviet Union's acting military attache.

It was stated to the ambassador that in the Soviet Union this criminal act is viewed as a direct hostile attack against our country by those forces seeking to complicate Soviet-Pakistan relations, as well as the process of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

The Soviet side demanded that the Pakistani authorities hold a painstaking inquiry into the crime that had been committed, severely punish all persons involved in it, and take effective measures to ensure the security of Soviet citizens in Pakistan.

AFGHAN NATIONAL FRONT CONGRESS TO OPEN IN OCTOBER

LD180734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0550 GMT 18 Sep 86

["It Has Been Decided To Convene a Congress of Afghanistan's National Fatherland Front" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Sep (TASS) -- An extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the National Fatherland Front [NFF] of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has decided to convene the Second NFF Congress in October-November 1986. The congress, the plenum decision states, will be devoted to further organisational strengthening of this major Afghan social and political organisation and to further improving the work with the masses, to propagate the goals and tasks of the national-democratic revolution.

GORBACHEV SENDS GREETINGS TO LODZ WORKERS

LD151456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep (TASS) -- The following is the full text of a message from Mikhail Gorbachev to the textile workers of the city of Lodz:

Dear Friends!

I recall with feelings of the greatest warmth and friendship my meeting with representatives of our city during the 10th PZPR Congress. As a souvenir of that meeting, the working women of Lodz presented me with a tapestry portrait of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. We cherish that gift as a symbol of the unity of the revolutionary ideals and aims of our countries and as a pledge of the indissoluble brotherhood of our peoples.

"The heroic proletariat of heroic Poland" is how Lenin described the revolutionary working people of Lodz, who in 1905, together with the Russian working class, took up the struggle for their national and social liberation. The shoots of that longstanding friendship have put down deep roots; they have grown stronger in our joint struggle with fascism, and have been comprehensively developed under the conditions of socialism.

In recent years, your country has run up against severe tests. They have once again shown with complete clarity the strength of socialist internationalism, and have drawn a clear line between those who sincerely desire to see Poland as an independent and flourishing power, and those who have been trying, and continue even today to try to play cynically and dangerously with the fate of the Polish people.

The 10th PZPR Congress outlined ways of finally overcoming the consequences of the crisis period, and put forward a program for the country to move forward to new levels of economic and social progress. Our parties have a single task: to raise the people's well-being, to make the lives of people of labor rich in content and interesting, to guarantee them, their children, and their grandchildren a secure and solid peace. But for this we all have to step up the pace, work better, make full use of the enormous possibilities of socialism, and boldly reject everything that prevent us from moving forward.

The success in implementing what has been mapped out will depend on how we will be able to unite the experience and the potential of the economies of the Soviet Union and Poland, and the whole socialist community, and strengthen -- using the words of Comrade W. Jaruzelski -- our brotherhood in labor. In the USSR and Poland, the course has been firmly set for the development of prospective forms of cooperation, such as production cooperation, direct ties between industrial enterprises and scientific-research organizations, the creation of joint enterprises, and amalgamated collectives of scientists and specialists. For many years now, the textile workers of Lodz and Ivanovo have been cooperating with each other usefully. Their expertise must be spread more widely, inasmuch as all this work has to be raised to a new level, and the creative forces and possibilities of the working people's collectives of our countries must be drawn together more closely.

And there is one more thing I must mention: Speaking from the platform of the 10th PZPR Congress, (Elzbieta Wojcikowska-Oczepa), representating the communists of Lodz, declared the ardent support of Poland's women for Soviet peace initiatives and the peace program of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Let me assure you, dear frineds, that our party and the Soviet Union, along with all fraternal parties and countries and everyone who holds dear the future of the world, in the future will continue to do everything possible to avert the nuclear threat looming over mankind and to ensure lasting peace on earth. We shall spare no efforts for the sake of this great goal.

With all my heart I wish you, dear comrades, happiness and well-being and fresh labor successes for the prosperity of Poland and the triumph of our common cause, socialism and great ideals of communism.

M. Gorbachev

SOVIET-ROMANIAN AMITY SOCIETY ELECTS CHAIRMAN

PM171339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conference Held"]

[Text] The Sixth All-union Report and-Election Conference of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society was held in September. It summed up and outlined the main directions of this mass public organization's activity.

The society's new board was elected. S. G. Shcherbakov, USSR minister of education, became its chairman.

N. (Stanea), Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Society Delegation participated in the conference.

MARCHUK HOLDS MEETING WITH POLISH COUNTERPART

PM120851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] ON 4 September G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received K. Tott, minister and first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Committee for Science and Technical Progress.

Questions of implementing the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and also questions of bilateral scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland were examined.

LIBYAN BUREAU IN PARIS DENIES TERROR LINK

LD171248 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 17 TASS -- In connection with a wave of violence that swept France in the past several days, the People's Bureau of Libya in Paris has issued a statement which denounced such action directed against guiltless people, the JANA news agency reports.

The statement called attention to the malicious attempts of certain circles outside France to link those acts of terrorism with Libya, which was reflected in reports of some mass media organs of France. The People's Bureau of Libya pointed out the absolutely groundless nature of those inventions and stated that their purpose was to undermine French-Libyan relations. In conclusion the statement expressed the readiness of the Libyan Jamahiriyah to take part in any international efforts aimed at eradicating terrorism and violence.

PRAVDA TERMS TERRORISM 'SCOURGE OF WORLD'

LD170759 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- Terrorism is a scourage of the present-day world, writes today's PRAVDA, commenting on the recent wave of terrorism in France. The newspaper points out that this is "a war without rules and without frontline, and without justification, too, whatever the slogans and demands terrorism disguises itself with. It is not fortuitous that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and other national liberation movements firmly state that they have nothing to do with such acts."

"To the rightis forces, terrorist acts are always a 'find' the bourgeois press, including that in France, importunately adheres to the idea that there is no difference between terrorists that detonate bombs in Paris and national liberation movements. But there is a difference. Lone fanatics cannot be placed on the same footing with the peoples who struggle for emancipation."

"The French Communists," PRAVDA emphasises, "resolutely condemn terrorism and call for fighting it, but at the same time they point out with reason that bomb blasts are made use of by right-wing circles for launching racist campaigns, for stepping up police reprisals and for limiting civil rights and freedoms. Thereby the attention of the public is diverted from those causes which nourish terrorism, from the United States and Israel's aggressive policy, in particular." "The local reactionaries do not mind turning to advantage the Parisians' misfortunes either," PRAVDA points out. "Newspaper published by reactionaries incessantly carry 'sensational' reports that it is 'Marxists' that are the organizers of terrorist acts in Paris, and, besides, that they are allegedly trained in some 'terrorist schools' behind the 'iron curtain'. The man-in-the-street swallows those line, unaware that the Marxists have always been principled opponents of terrorism. Such reports are spread with ill intentions for the purpose of denigrating the peaceful policy of socialist countries, with a view to muffling by means of anti-communist hysteria the extensive sympathies for the world of socialism, the sympathies, which are manifest in view of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and in connection with the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. Such reports are also spearheaded against the left-wing forces of France."

The French press widely comments on the French prime minister's call for cooperation with other countries in fighting terrorism, including a call to the Soviet Union.

"Well," the article emphasizes, " our stand on that score is well known. The Soviet Union was one of the first to suggest to all states to cooperate in the fight against international terrorism. But we shall never accept the indentification of the national liberation movements with terrorism, the identification which is being imposed upon us by the West."

SOVIET-FRG BANKING, FINANCE EXPERTS MEET IN BAKU

PM160907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] The sixth session of the experts group on banking and financial questions of the USSR and FRG commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation has finished work in Baku. The participants examined, in particular, the potential for stepping up bilateral economic ties, for instance, through creating joint production facilities and jointly selling designs in third countries. A protocol was signed making provision for the further development of the two countries' economic relations.

V.V. Dementsev, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board, took part in the session.

ARAB REACTION TO MUBARAK-PERES MEETING CITED

PM170921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov report: "The Arabs Condemn"]

[Text] Beirut, 13 Sep -- Talks have taken place in the Egyptian city of Alexandria between Egyptian President H. Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres. They evoked a negative reaction in Arab countries. There was severe criticism in Syria and Libya and in the press in lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. The Jordanian newspaper AL-DUSTUR called the meeting a "propaganda trick by Tel Aviv." How is this negative attitude toward the Egyptian-Israeli summit talks to be explained? After all, a good deal was said about peace at the Alexandria meeting. The joint communique even says that the two countries' leaders declare 1987 a "year of peaceful diplomatic efforts in the Near East with the aim of resolving all regional problems, including the Palestinian problem." But that is only words. What about deeds?

While the "Alexandria talks" were in progress, Israeli planes were carrying out missile and bomb attacks on southern Lebanon. At the same time Israeli Defense Minister Y. Rabin was holding talks in Washington about new weapons deliveries, and received assurances that Israel will be granted the same status as a U.S. ally as the NATO countries have. So contacts with Cairo are not preventing Tel Aviv from perpetrating military piracy with regard to the Arabs and strengthening the anti-Arab alliance with the United States.

You would think that the recognition, in the course of the meeting, of the need for an international conference on the Near East was a new feature in Israel's position. After all, Tel Aviv has not hitherto been prepared to hear about such a conference. So have they changed their position? No, Arab observers note, this "recognition" is nothing but a maneuver. This is why.

As is well known, the Soviet Union's idea of convening a conference on a Near East settlement under UN auspices and with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and all interested parties in the region, including, of course, the PLO, met with wide support in the world, including the Arab countries. Yet judging from the results of the Alexandria meeting its participants intend to take on the task of setting up some kind of commission to determine the composition of the conference and its terms of reference. Thus we are faced with a flagrant attempt to substitute an "ersatz conference" for a truly representative forum. And as is known, the position of Tel Aviv, and also of Washington, amounts to excluding from among the participants in a settlement the PLO, which is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the Soviet Union. The passage in the Egyptian-Israeli communique which deals with the "resolution of all aspects of the Palestinian problem" is ambiguous. The Egyptian side tried to incorporate a proposition on the Palestinians' right to self-determination within the framework of a "Jordanian-Palestinian federation." But Peres rejected even this formula, which is a substitute for the Palestinians' right to create their own independent state. In the next month, Y. Shamir will assume the post of Israeli prime minister, and he declares that the occupiers will not leave the occupied Arab lands at all. At the Alexandria meeting, Tel Aviv's diplomatic lexicon acquired some terms which until recently were abasent, such as "all-embracing settlement" and "international conference." But they are totally incompatible with the aggressive policy which it pursues. The reality is quite different. The Alexandria meeting, a statement by the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo states, is a "dangerous new stage in the onslaught on the Arab nation's interests and the forces of freedom, peace, and progress in the Near East and throughout the world." Relying on Washington's support, Tel Aviv is making more and more demands for concessions from the Arabs, yet is unwilling even to talk about the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian Arabs, Syria's AL-BA'TH stresses.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST OFFICIAL ALMEYDA INTERVIEWED

PY031816 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Chilean Socialist Party, PS, leader Hernan del Canto reads interview given by PS General Under Secretary Manuel Almeyda to the newspaper UNIDAD Y LUCHA, a Socialist Party mouthpiece -- time and place not given]

[Text] The first question the newspaper UNIDAD Y LUCHA asked Manuel Almeyda was: How important is it to teach an agreement among the opposition to solve the crisis?

Almeyda replied: We have always thought to end the regime and reestablish democracy is a task for all democrats, and that in order to achieve this, we must reach a political and social consensus withour excluding anyone. We think that this belief has prevailed and that it has resulted in the National Civic Assembly [ANC], the document "Chile Demands," the successful stoppage of this past 2-3 July, and the ANC's interest in effectively contributing to a political consensus.

Under these circumstances, Almeyda added, we believe that it is very important to reach a consensus as a reply to this demand by a large sector of the opposition, mainly to define now the general outlines to resolve the crisis. Undoubtedly, this will mean a contribution to the masses' struggle, which will reach a more effective level than the one attained so far in destablilizing the dictatorship.

The newspaper asked: Although progress has been made toward reaching a consensus and in the social mobilizations without excluding any sector, there appear to be some difficulties that are hard to overcome with regard to reaching a political consensus.

Almeyda answered: This struggle is not yet totally defined, but it cannot be denied that the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] has made gradual progress in becoming legitimate through its strength, its power of attraction, and its will to reach a consensus. Nonetheless, it is clear that different sectors are trying to make the general agreements of the opposition fail. The regime, of cours, Almeyda said, is committed to this purpose, because it is essential for its stability. This is why it insistently raises the issue of violence, struggle, Marxism, Leninism, etc, every time it can. The political right and big business also are raising the same issue in the same manner, although for different reasons in order to exclude the left from the agreements among the opposition.

In this way, Almeyda said, these sectors are trying to hold talks with the Armed Forxes based on a project that essentially guarantees their own economic and social interest, within a political framework that will protect them from the threat the MDP represents in a real democracy.

Imperialist interests also are participating in this game. In order to attain its objectives, the right necessarily needs to compromise the political center and what they qualify as, quote, the democratic left, unquote, as well as to cancel or lessen the social mobilizations.

Our reply to this, Almeyda stated, is to strengthen and make progress in the struggle of the masses, to make effective progress in obtaining the political unity of all the leftist forces, and to reach a sufficient number of concrete political agreements with all the opposition political parties.

We must be clear in saying that whenever any discrepancies arise, they must be resolved by the people's decision. We have said this many times, and we reiterate it now.

The newspaper then asked: What is your opinion about Comppanero Andres Pascal Allende's [Secretary General of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left] recent statements during a press conference and in an interview granted to an APSI magazine journalist?

Without any doubt, Manuel Almeyda said, according to what was published, some parts of his declarations may cause difficulties for attaining a democratic consensus among the opposition and favor those who are trying to exclude the left or a large part of it.

We do not share the belief that the military struggle should be of fundamental importance in the struggle against the dictatorship. We also do not believe that an armed confrontation should be encouraged or become the main promoter of popular rebellion.

Manuel Almeyda said that such proposals will place the antidictatorship struggle in a position where the dictatorship will more easily be able to defeat the popular movement.

As we have clearly maintained, Manuel Almeyda states, for us the only thing that will allow us to defeat the dictatorship and establish a deep-rooted democracy is the broad, unified, sustained, and increasing struggle of the masses to provoke a national upheaval. This will require deeper commitments and a consensus in the socio-political struggle at all levels. It will also require decidedly encouraging civil disobedience and the struggle for our vindication as now expressed by the "Chile Demands" through the social mobilizations. The objective will be to achieve an indefinite national stoppage until the country is ungovernable for the dictatorship.

Notwithstanding these disagreements, Almeyda said, Pascal Allende's statements also confirm the consensus that makes possible our joint participation in the MDP, in the joint struggle against the dictatorship, and in the concepts of the progressive democracy we hope for in a democratic future.

The newspaper then asked: Besides highlighting the military struggle, companero Pascal maintains that no negotiations can be carried out with the Armed Forces, but that the left has a strong tendency to negotiate.

He replied: There is no possibility of ever reaching an agreement with an Armed Forces that keep sustaining and obeying Pinochet.

Now, it is something else to propose an agreement with an Armed Forces that would contribute with actions to smooth the way for democracy; for example by helping remove Pinochet and his group from power and from Chile. If this were to occur, it would then be possible for the Armed Forces and the democratic forces to reach a consensus to give way to the democratic recontruction of the country by primarily taking into account popular interests.

If the criminal irresponsibility of the ruling group, Almeyda stated, prevents a solution of the crisis, the Armed Forces will have to choose between supporting a gang hated by the people and without any political or moral support, discrediting themselves in a futureless, violent, and bloody confrontation against a popular antidictatorial upheaval, or else take the necessary steps to contribute to establishing peace, justice, and democracy.

In conclusion, the newspaper asked: what political steps are necessary to save the Chilean people from greater sufferings and to prevent further violence on the way to freedom and democracy.

Almeyda replied: We have already spoken of the need for greater democratic agreement, organization, discipline, and responsibility in the struggle of the masses, in order to gather together the greatest force possible against the dictatorship. We have also stated, Almeyda said, that the MDP can be a determinating factor to achieve this goal by concentrating its greatest efforts on increasing the social struggle and seeking a consensus capable of committing all democrats to find a solution for the crisis that will represent the majority.

All of this is not only necessary, but also indispensable to obtain the support of the Armed Forces in favor of the people's struggle. In order to obtain this, a great task must be carried out to clarify the patriotic role of the Armed Forces at the side of the people, similar to the one they played in the past while performing the victorious and memorable deeds that gave them their prestige and identified them with the best national values.

It is also necessary, Almeyda declared, that the Catholic Church, which has supported the people's struggle for democracy, exert greater pressure toward the winning of peace and democracy for the subjugated, forgotten, and oppressed people whom it has chosen to liberate and bring justice.

This was the complete interview Manuel Almeyda granted to the newspaper UNIDAD Y LUCHA.

GORBACHEV VISITS KRASNODAR KRAY 17 SEP

LD180254 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 17 September in the "Vremya" newscast carries a 25-minute video report on CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to Krasnodar Kray 17 September. The passages within quotation marks are recorded.

The announcer opens his report with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's arrival in Krasnodar, where he was met at the airport by Comrade Polozkov, first secretary of Krasnodar Kraykom, Comrade Shcherbak, chairman of the Kray Executive committee; and members of the Bureau of the Party Kraykom. On his way to Timashevskiy Rayon, Comrade Gorbachev stopped in Novotitarovskaya Village.

The camera then cuts to show a map of the Kuban, showing Novotitarovskaya to be to the north of Krasnodar. Shots of cars moving along an asphalt road, orchards and sprinklers, and people lining the road follow, but not in large numbers. The camera then shows Gorbachev, in shirt-sleeves, looking tanned, with crowd of people in light summer clothing. A man in glasses, presumably Polozkov, is with Gorbachev. Other men, in suits -- presumably bodyguards -- keep an eye on the crowd. Gorbachev illustrates his points with frequent gestures and gesticulations; there is no sign of Raisa Gorbacheva throughout.

Gorbachev then addressed the crowd:

"[Gorbachev] We have not lost interest in how affairs are going here now, following the April Plenum, and following the party congress, how life is changing, what people are thinking and arguing about, what they agree with and what they disagree with -- we want to know all this. You know, it is not in the offices, when (?Ivan Kuzmich) here brings representatives together -- that is also necessary, and we will be holding such conversations -- but one wants to hear it like this, directly." "After all, Kuban people know how to work, they are people with great initiatives."

"Personally, I know the Kuban well. But at the same time, I know also that there have been here serious abses as well, of moral order, of the social plan, in the sense of attitude to our socialist norms -- the moral ones. There has been all that. And if today people in Kuban say that everything that we are doing is correct, that means that they have also undergone a rethink about everything that we are doing in the country. They have their own standpoint. For everything begins with person's standpoint, doesn't it? If one's standpoint changes for the better, then affairs all change for the better. And so I am asking you: How do you Kuban people react? Are you satisfied? Or perhaps, dissatisfied?

"[elderly woman] The greatest of thanks to you for sobriety; as a mother of four sons, thank your very very much." The camera shows two young women at the front chatting to each other, without paying much attention to Gorbachev.

"[Gorbachev] If you look at August, last August, (?we were also waging) a struggle; and this August as well, we have sold 38 percent less vodka than last year. Comrades, we have saved hundreds of thousands of people thanks to the reduction in consumption of alcoholic drink, hundreds of thousands, and they are people of working age. But we must still develop production and sales of juices, open cafes and promote ice cream, leisure zones, sports. We have have not developed them yet, and it must all be developed, so that we all come in our spare time and spend it [word indistinct].

That is what we must do now. And one must not wait for instructions from above. It is within your capacity, to (?get together) the young people and make a sports field, and with the help of the farms, some kind of stadium. Clubs must be given over for people to use wherever they are, all of them, and for the young people to use first and foremost. All the locks must be broken. As it is, the trade unions, the people who bring films round, the rural soviets produce cinema programs, it is all full of just cinema, and it's all the same kind of mediocre cinema. And people have no opportunity to get together in families, to spend their time, to show off their talents, to invite artistic people from places. That is what we need to develop now. And we will be demanding it of everybody -- party bodies, local soviet bodies, and economic ones. We are giving everyone a lot of rights, we are expanding them, but rights always go along with responsibilities -- the greater the rights, the greater the responsibilities. It never happens that there are rights without any responsibilities. And such is not what anyone needs. And in general, when we say, more democracy, that does not at all mean more, I'll grab what I want. It is not at all a license to do anything. It is not at all anarchy. It is the opportunity to discuss things together, to put issues openly when they deserve attention, and to try to get them settled."

The camera then shows Gorbachev and Polozhov turning toward a young woman who makes the following remarks:

"[Unidentified woman] Mikhail Sergeyevich, What I want to say to you is this: Now many families here have been growing vegetables on our plots for ages, and now everyone thinks of us as enemies [vrug]. The truth is that we all work, even the children, young and old. We need the money, to build a house; you need a lot of money, now, to build fences for example, and even fuel -- do you know how expensive logs, coal and everything is. So some sort of law should be issued. Of course, there are those who like an easy profit, but people like us should be supported...

"[Gorbachev, interrupting] This is what I think: There is working activity, and there is the activity of people who want, so to speak, to the detriment of the interests of society and of everyone else, not to participate in the affairs of society, without making their own useful contribution to the work of an enterprise, or kolkhoz or sovkhov. (voice in background says, we work) They want to develop, so to speak, these private ownership aspirations of theirs. That we condemn. (voice from crowd; that's correct) But when a person has completed his work, or if there are pensioners at home, the young people are working and the pensioners grow things in the garden or the kitchen plot, or even have a hothouse under plastic, what I think is, and I have often reflected on this, what is going on here. Why can't we agree on how we should act about this? I think that everyone who works and grows things in this way, those who combine work in public sector production and on their own plot, I think that everything that is grown should be sold, on the basis of contracts with cooperatives. (Gorbachev continues speaking in competition with an unidentified woman saying, No, not that, then adding a comment about prices). With the cooperatives, a contract, and then this is something quite... [Gorbachev changes thought] It is our socialist way. But if a person uses the opportunity to get everything here in Kuban more quickly, and to take it to sell at inflated prices to a working man who is making metal for you, and plastic for the hothouse, or produces electricity, then, excuse me, but if they stopped, and he must be told what he is."

"[Unidentified woman] That's right.

"[Unidentified man] That's right.

"[Second unidentified man] In Krasnodar, the sale of fruit juices has increased in comparison with the same period... [thought incomplete].

"[Gorbachev] Ten times over. Good.

"[Woman] We have wonderful grapes."

"[Man] "Tests, how will things go from here with atomic explosions?"

"[Gorbachev] For the time being, things will be the way I have said, and it was only a few days ago that I said it, you know, that we are still looking at the United States, so that when we reckon that there (?are none) there...

"[Man, interrupting] And if they agree to...

"[Gorbachev, interrupting] Then I shall tell you...(Gorbachev's words are drowned out as crowd breaks into laughter) What am I to do, you want to find out before everyone else! I approve of your interest, and it is correct that you are interested in foreign policy. This policy is needed by us, just as all peoples need it. In the first place, there is danger for everyone in conditions of nuclear weapons."

"As far as our policy is concerned, all the same we are still reckoning, you know, on what is even a natural instinct of people for self-preservation, if not on the political wisdom of the leaders; and now there is such a wave of pressure on those quarters that still want to continue the arms race, and it is growing. We will not be changing our policy. But that does not mean we will beg anyone (?in the world). It does not mean that we will start disarming unilaterally. That would be absurd. Maybe that is just what they want, to give us commands, to dictate to us -- but they cannot do it at present and we will not permit anyone to dictate to us. At the same time, we are in favor of talks and of disarmament -- and of good relations. We have a policy, we have a fine people, we have an enormous country with its resources, we have an enormous base on which we can build realistic plans and strive to (word indistinct) them, and so peace is a benefit for us from this point of view as well. And we don't have to implement such a policy through military power, of plunder, plunder of other peoples -- No, we are doing everything depending on our own resources, and on the potential of our order, our system. So, we will pursue a confident and strong foreign policy. We won't make it (word indistinct), full of rows, it should be serious, just as it ought to be on the part of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state, an enormous state, and hence with enormous responsibilities. I wish you all the best.

"[Crowd] Thank you]"

As Gorbachev concludes his visit to Novotitarovskaya Village, the camera cuts to show Gorbachev turning to leave, and three individuals in the crowd raise their hands and applaud him.

The camera then cuts to a new scene, showing a view from the window of a moving car, and a sign saying, dairy complex of Iskra kolkhoz, part of the Kuban agro-industrial combine. The announcer then points out that the Kuban agro-industrial combine has been set up in Timashevskiy Rayon. It includes not just kolkhozes and sovkhozes but all service and procurement enterprises and processing centers.

The camera then shows Gorbachev's large limousine, followed by two escort limousines of same make and size. These are followed by about seven smaller cars. Gorbachev's vehicle turns into the farmyard, and Gorbachev's aide gets out and opens Gorbachev's door as Gorbachev gets out.

"[Gorbachev] Oh, how hot it is!" A woman is then seen presenting a large pie-shaped loaf to Gorbachev.

"[Polyanskaya] Esteemed [words indistinct]. We are glad to welcome you to our complex.

"[Gorbachev] Thank you.

"[Polyanskaya] Permit me to present you with these.

"[Gorbachev] What is your name?

"[Polyanskaya] Irina

"[Gorbachev] Irina?

"[Polyanskaya] Yes.

"[Gorbachev] I have a daughter called Irina. [laughter] How old are you?

"[Polyanskaya] Twenty-two.

"[Gorbachev] Ah, mine's a bit older. I already have a granddaughter." Gorbachev kisses the pie-shaped loaf, and an unseen aide takes the bread.

"[Gorbachev] "yes. Thank you. Thank you. I know what the Kuban's grain is like. It can compete with all the others. However, I shall be frank: Recently, about 7 years ago probably, or perhaps 10, to be more exact -- the people who have been working here for a long time will confirm this -- the wheat began to lose its strength. So, they began to study ways of growing valuable, strong wheat, and now the strength of the Kuban's grain has been restored. It is wonderful grain. Well, thank you for this meeting. Thank you all.

"[Unidentified man] This is her husband, Mikhail Sergeyevich". The camera shows a young man presenting a bouquet of flowers.

"[Gorbachev] Yes? Why are you looking so glum? [laughter] What's your name?

"[Aleksandr] Aleksandr

"[Gorbachev] Aleksandr?

"[Aleksandr] yes.

"[Gorbachev] But really, Aleksandr, why so glum? [laughter] How old are you?

"[Aleksandr] Twenty.

"[Gorbachev] What's your job?

"[Aleksandr] I operate machinery.

"[Gorbachev] Have you done your army service?

"[Aleksandr] Yes.

"[Gorbachev] Good boy. Good boy. Good. Operating industrial equipment is man's work, for men. But women have been made to shoulder it all.

"[Unidentified man] This is our section leader, Mikhail Sergeyevich. And this is her mother." Camera shows middle-aged woman presenting bouquet of flowers to Gorbachev.

"[Gorbachev] Oh, you have family groups here." "You know, it's said that it's not a good thing to establish groups based on districts, kinship and so on, family dynasties at institutes, for example, or in retailing. But it's a fine thing at the open-hearth furnace, in the field or on the livestock farm. Traditions are very important, in industry too." "For this reason, I welcome such family traditions."

"[Polyanskaya] Please, We will show you how we live."

The announcer then describes the complex, noting that it has 2,100 head of livestock, and only 13 milkmaids are looking after them as the whole process is almost completely automated. The announcer adds that by the end of the 5-year plan the yield per cow will be 5,000 kilograms of milk per annum. The camera shows the interior of the dairy farm. Gorbachev is seen accompained by officials, all attired in white protective capes. Gorbachev is shown chatting with them as the group makes its way along one of the farm buildings.

"[Gorbachev] What were you saying earlier about cultivating wheat today? It was with Ivan Kuzmich -- where is he? Yes, we were saying that earlier we used to sow and gather. Now, it seems, we have to cultivate.

"[Unidentified official] Yes, we have to cultivate, that's right.

"[Gorbachev] Everyone now understands that we have to cultivate.

"[Unidentified voices] Of course. Mikhail Sergeyevich, we...

"[Gorbachev, interrupting] Now, you said that you obtained 47 quintals.

"[Official] That's hard wheat; 56 it was, taken together.

"[Gorbachev] So you got 56?

"[Official] Yes, 56. We got 71.3 quintals of barley.

"[Gorbachev] Are all the areas cultivated with intensive technology?

"[Official] Absolutely, all of them, absolutely all.

"[Gorbachev] What did you get in the past?

"[Official] I'll tell you, Mikhail Sergeyevich: Our average yield in the 10th 5-year plan-period was 44.9 quintals.

"[Gorbachev] That's a high level.

"[Official] Yes, quite good.

"[Gorbachev] That's good.

"[Official] In the 11th 5-year plan-period it was 44.7. That means 0.2 less.

"[Gorbachev] That means you stood still.

"[Official] Yes, we stood still; we couldn't go any further.

"[Gorbachev, in an aside to another official] There, you see!

"[Official] THen we started to introduce intensive technology, and this year we've had a hefty leap forward.

"[Gorbachev] And what is the average yield if you put together wheat and all the other grain crops?

"[Official] Well, as far as grain crops are concerned, we got 56.8 quintals.

"[Gorbachev] That means an increase of 10 quintals in 1 year.

"[Official] Yes, almost. Well, I don't mean almost, but exactly so.

"[Gorbachev] So, there we have it comrades. Technology is the thing -- technology. But technology presupposes people, equipment, science, and discipline. I think that is the best way of publicizing intensive technology.

"[Official] Of course."

The camera shows the group moving toward a gateway. The next shot shows Gorbachev, who along with the others, has doffed his white cape, chatting to a crowd.

"[Gorbachev] So, we've agreed, are we, that this is the only way.

"[Gorbachev] You know, if we obscure the issues, or give one another rose-colored spectacles to put on, that is something no one needs. We have already seen what that leads to. Fine words kept being uttered, and at meetings people kept paying each other mutual compliments, then they would go home and everyone whispered: What sort of debate was that? They didn't mention this, and they didn't mention that. But what's the point of saying anything? We must both discuss matters which are relevant, both discuss them and find solutions and agree on things. That is the way we want things to be done in our country: We want our people -- at enterprises, kolkhozes, institutes, and laboratories -- to play an active part in all matters connected both with the collective and the country. Moreover, we want them to say what they think. And our people will never do anything silly. Even if there are one or two or a dozen demagogues, even if there are several hundred in the country as a whole -- are they going to deflect us from our chosen path?

"[Crowd] No, of course not!

"[Gorbachev] They won't be deciding things. But when we come to know how things really are, when we stop telling each other niceties and begin to discuss things in a businesslike and open way and try to get to the bottom of things, then we shall undoubtedly find answers to all your questions. We shall sort things out, we shall sort it out, we shall sort it out, of that we are certain. Our people are equal to the task of performing great tasks. All the best to you.

"[Unidentified woman] Thank you. Thank you for visiting us."

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the announcer went on, then visited the Kolkoz' agricultural chemicals laboratory. The camera then shows the official cars speeding down a country road; they come to a stop, and the next shot shows Gorbachev talking to a crowd.

"[Gorbachev] The first thing I want to say is, Hello!

"[Crowd] Hello!

"[Gorbachev] I've just had my holidays, I'm still in a seaside mood. But I decided to visit Krasnodar and Stavropol krays immediately, without putting things off. Krasnodar kray will this year produce 8.5 million metric tons of grain. It will give the country 4.3 million metric tons. It will produce about 500,000 metric tons of sunflower seeds. As far as beets are concerned, they say it is hot, and it is not coming out very well; but for all that, it will no doubt come to at least 4 million metric tons. This is also an enormous quantity.

"[Unidentified man] It ought to!

"[Gorbachev] It will produce 700,000 metric tons of vegetables, 360,000 metric tons of grapes, 420,000 metric tons of fruit.

"[Unidentified man] Milk.

"[Gorbachev] Of milk, 1.5 million metric tons.

Over 500,000 metric tons of meat, live weight, and 1.2 billion eggs. This is a great deal, a great contribution. That is why when I name these figures, which reflect the contribution of the people of Krasnodar kray to the solution of the food problem, I would like to immediately say words of thanks to you from the Central Committee."

But -- there -- is a but coming in right after that -- it is still not enough for us. And just look at the prospects it opens: It appears that Kuban people are capable of doing a lot. For instance: the 10th 5-year period -- the Iskra kolkhoz has got yields of 44 quintals. The 11th 5-year plan comes -- 44.2 it was -- or wasn't it?" The camera shows Gorbachev turning to someone in the crowd for confirmation.

"[Gorbachev] Quintals. Looks pretty similar, no progress. And now they turn to intensive technology. Fifty...

"[Unidentified man, prompting from the crowd.] Six.

"[Gorbachev] The yields are 56 quintals this year. This is a tremendous increase, comrades. Kuban is capable of expansion. Naturally, we must support you. But what is expected from the Kuban people is both more expertise and better discipline. And you know what I would like to wish the people of Kuban, and to request from them? The people of Kuban live in what is indeed a land of plenty, and as they benefit personally from that, they should remember that they should not embark on the path of grasping the attitudes and psychology of private ownership.

"[Unidentified women] You can't (words indistinct).

"[Gorbachev] I think you understand that. It should be probably be done in the following way...[change thought] Tell us, we keep going around and reasoning: In what way we can it be done best in order not to restrict our people? Even if there is a...(Changes thought) Well, let's assume there is a grubber around, or even a dozen of them. But most people do not want to go to that marketplace and queue and waste their time and look for transport and so on. A person would grow produce himself if someone would take it at a suitable price, so to speak, so he could remunerate his labors properly. So let him do it, and let him keep doing what he has been doing, and contribute in this area as well to resolving the food program. I believe we must think it over. And the cooperative trade is the closest possible thing to that. It can arrange contracts beforehand, so that the people would know that what they have grown in their fruit or vegetable gardens, both for themselves and in excess of that they can give away, and the working people of other regions, or even of towns of Krasnodar itself and used for your benefit. But there should be a reasonable price. It would probably be higher than the state price or even than the procurement price, but it cannot be a market price. He who wants to put the abundance of the Kuban land exclusively to opportunities offered by our socialist system and the neglecting the interests of others, who are his fellow workers, especially the working class in town, -- people like that are not going our way. That's the way it is. I am being open with you. I can feel that stirs you up!

"[Unidentified woman] And what about the cream butter? One can rarely come by it in the shops.

"[Gorbachev] Those among you who keep cows, raise your hands!" Camera pans the crowd, no one is seen raising a hand.

"[Gorbachev] So here you are, there are no cows, right?

"[Unidentified woman] No, there aren't any.

"[Unidentified official] Well, it is just inefficient to keep pasture lands at the moment.

"[Gorbachev] I want to say the following; I am an advocate of the following policy: If there is anyone who wants to keep livestock -- and not just wants, I would invite people and encourage them to do that. And this should be done, and pasture lands should be allotted by the Kolkhoz specially for the individual sector.

"[Voices from the crowd] That's right, that's right!

"[Gorbachev] Rotation of crops should be introduced for that purpose, and one shouldn't be stingy in allotments for that -- it would not be wasted. (appluse)

"[Gorbachev] Together we shall think about how to improve life, and how to put things in better order in the country and do preserve peace unconditionally. I wish you success. Do not lose heart, Kuban people! (chorus of thanks) But I do ask you to be conscientious, that's the main thing. (applause) We shall go to the laboratory, because they are still waiting for us at the rayon center."

The camera then cuts to show a sign above a door, saying, Agricultural Chemicals Laboratory of the Iskra kolkoz. Gorbachev is seen speaking to people inside the laboratory.

"[Gorbachev] Do you now have a map for every field then?

"[Unidentified woman laboratory assistant] Yes, I shall show you.

"[Gorbachev] And does it have the condition and, so to speak, the presence of nutritive substances?

"[Laboratory assistant] Yes, it has the condition and the presence of nutritive substances.

"[Gorbachev] How many times a year then do you check the nutritive substances in the field?

"[Laboratory assistant] Once a year.

"[Gorbachev] Once a year. That is to say that in your laboratory you have counted the nutritive substances over 10 years, and have established the fertility in a particular spot?

"[Laboratory assistant] That is the way we do it.

"[Gorbachev] This is the answer with regard to yields.

"[Unidentified man] Yes.

"[Gorbachev] For 10 years it was(?on one level)

"[Second unidentified man] Yes, that is correct. It is a clear answer. The laboratory registered it accurately.

"[Gorbachev] As soon as the intensive technology was introduced, the mineral fertilizers and protective measures...

"[Unidentified man, interrupting] There was a sharp increase...

"[Unidentified woman, interrupting] And quality too.

"[Unidentified man] You can't cheat the soil."

Following this exchange in the Iskra kolkhoz chemical laboratory, the camera cuts to show Gorbachev waving from a car as it pulls away.

"[Gorbachev] Goodbye!

"[Crowd, applauding] Goodbye!"

After his conversation with the personnel of the Iskra kolkhoz chemical laboratory, the announcer notes that Gorbachev attended a meeting of the Timashevskiy raykom. The meeting was attended by the managers, specialists, production frontrankers and secretaries of primary party organizations of the Kuban agro-industrial combine. The camera cuts to show Gorbachev on a platform, with officials, addressing the meeting.

The announcer then adds that in the evening, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin monument. He also laid flowers at the monument to Yepistima Fedorovna Stepanova, a soldier's mother who lost nine children in the war, as well as at the Eternal Flame. The camera shows Gorbachev at the three wreath-laying ceremonies.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES SOVIETS' TASKS

PM171014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Soviets' Powers"]

[Text] The people united by the Soviets -- this is who must manage the state. This Leninist principle is confirmed every day by the practice of our lives. This Leninist idea also permeates the resolution recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures To Further Enhance the Role and Increase the Responsibility of Local Soviets in the Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions."

The document touches on literally every aspect of the multifaceted work of more than 52,000 soviets at all levels. It gives them broader powers and is aimed at increasing their independence, developing their activeness, updating the content of their work, and improving its forms and methods. Soviets' responsibility for every sphere of life in their territory is being increased.

It is no secret that due concern has not yet been shown everywhere for the construction of housing and social and cultural projects. Some ministries and departments have brushed aside soviets' demands to comprehensively resolve these issues, being more concerned with expanding production units. This has led to an acute shortage of stores, cinemas, clubs, and consumer service enterprises in some towns. Public transport works badly and medical services arouse criticism. The document opens up new potential making it possible to more fully combine territorial and sector principles in management and to ensure better, more efficient solutions to issues concerning people's life and work.

First of all, soviets are to play a stronger role in ensuring the integrated development of their region's economy and sociocultural sphere, speeding up production growth rates and improving production efficiency, and, on this basis, increasing the contribution made by republics and krays, oblasts and cities, and rayons and villages to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex. They are to have broader rights in developing the manufacture of consumer goods, improving the work of the services sphere, intersector production units, capital construction, conservation activity, and the social and production infrastructure, and resolving other questions. In a word, every soviet is to become plenipotentiary master in everything concerning the satisfaction of people's everyday needs and requirements.

But there are no rights without responsibilities. The new tasks presuppose a great deal of organizational work by local organs of power. They are responsible for satisfying the population's needs for food and industrial goods, sociocultural and consumer services, and housing. This dictates the need for Soviets of all ranks to restructure themselves more quickly and actively, speed up their work, and efficiently resolve problems that arise. They must improve leadership of and interaction with enterprises, associations, and organizations in the corresponding territory and increase their mutual interest in improving the results of economic management.

Proceeding from the specific conditions of their region, soviet workers and deputies must thoroughly grasp the approved document and analyze their work in detail in its light. The idea that stands out in the resolution is that enhancing the role played by soviets lies in ensuring that organs of power constantly seek local reserves and potential for more comprehensively equipping their territories with services and facilities.

There is vast creative potential inherent in the system of Soviet democracy. The task is to more fully realize this potential. We must enhance in every way possible the role played by sessions and decisively eradicate excessive organization and ostentation in the holding of these sessions, as well as unwarranted regulation when they are convened and throughout their work. We must strive to ensure that sessions examine issues in detail and that there is opportunity to compare the drafts of alternative solutions and discuss different viewpoints.

Openness in work is the best form of struggle against bureaucracy and formalism. Sessions must be attended by representatives of labor collectives and public organizations. Decisions on questions affecting the interests of the working people must be taken by soviets, as a rule, after a preliminary board discussion of drafts.

Peoples' deputies are the soviets' active force. Working directly where all our successes are decided, they serve as a link between the organs of power and the masses and, through example, motivate the working people to work conscientiously. [paragraph continues]

Their role and authority must be enhanced in every way possible and their strict fulfillment of electoral mandates ensured.

It is the duty of deputies to have a thorough knowledge of people's needs and concerns and to listen sympathetically to the worker's opinion. Proceeding from the 27th CPSU Congress directives that the title of deputy is not just an appendage to one's appointment nor an honorary privilege but means a great deal of difficult work both within the soviet and among the population, it would be expedient to give deputies other social tasks. It is the task of party committees and primary party organizations to increase the personal responsiblility of communist deputies.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of Local Soviets" orients Communists toward this. Implementing political leadership of soviets, party committees must consistently pursue a course aimed at increasing the independence, activeness, and initiative shown by soviets in exercising their powers. They must put a decisive end to engaging in petty tutelage of soviets and to duplicating and acting as substitutes for them. The right course of action is that taken by early committees which, as a rule, have ceased to adopt joint resolutions with soviets, being more concerned with ensuring closer, more businesslike interaction between soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs.

Improving soviets' work means improving cadre selection and education. Competent, enterprising specialists possessing high moral qualities and the ability to work with people must be promoted to the soviet apparatus. Listening to the opinions of standing commissions and the broadest possible range of people will help to avoid shortcomings in the resolving of cadre issues. Certification and regular reports by deputies, executive committees, and their departments at meetings in labor collectives and in places of residence will contribute to the creative growth of apparatus workers and to the eradication of bureaucracy, red tape, and an indifferent attitude to people's needs and manifestations of local favoritism and departmentalism.

A tried and tested means of exerting party influence on soviet activity is through party groups. They are called on to act militantly, more fully carry out their monitoring functions with regard to Communist deputies, contribute to increasing their responsiblity and developing their initiative, and interact more closely with primary party organizations in the soviet apparatus.

Local soviets have broad powers. And it is their duty to show the maximum persistency in the restructuring process and in the steady improvement of their work.

REPORT REFLECTS ON CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH

PM180949 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Sep 86 p 5

[Own correspondent Zh. Tkachenko report: "Chernobyl Will Remember the Courage and the Cowardice"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast -- Much has changed during the months since the accident to the Chernobyl reactor. But memory recalls again and again the events of that terrible April night, when sudden disaster joined people's destinies together and leveled them all with the force of an unaccustomed concept which we thought was forgotten forever -- the concept of being an evacuee. After so many years of prosperous life, it is very hard to climb down from a bus into the dark night of a strange place, not knowing what awaits you. [paragraph continues]

Where will you live, how will you live, what will you do? Then there was the constant worry about the loved ones who had remained behind to eliminate the accident at the power station.

"I Am Not Looking for Glory..."

The medics who examined the first evacuees, even those from very dangerous sectors of the 30-km zone, found no signs of the effects of radiation, but nearly all of them remarked on the state of stress which people were in. But man is built in such a way that the warm arms which took a child from a benumbed mother, the lights in the windows of the houses were they were expected, a bowl of hot water to wash off the dust of the journey, and a jug of milk with fresh bread on the table were the first and most effective medicine. Their nearest neighbors, the people of Makarovskiy, Polesskiy, Ivankovskiy, and Borodyanskiy Rayons, and more distant regions of Kiev Oblast, took the victims into their own families, which were doubled or even trebled at a stroke. I visited homes in Nebrat village in Borodyanskiy Rayon where 10 or 15 people were sitting down to dinner. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders were wearing themselves out trying to find a suitable occupation for every new arrival, because they realized that work is not only your daily bread, but a very necessary physician in the situation which had arisen.

People made friends. City dwellers grew used to rural work. They began to relax. Life settled down. There were weddings. Children were born in the new places. Card indexes compiled by Komsomol members helped families and relatives lost in the evacuation to find each other. During those days the walls of the houses had dozens of pieces of paper stuck to them, such as: "Mom, I'm in Polesskoye, Kuybyshev Street. Nadya." People and letters gradually stopped roaming around, and the children left for the resort zones for the summer vacation.

As always in times of extraordinary events, some very unlikely things happened. The program "Topical Camera" was showing on Ukrainian television. Pensioner Tamara Savelyevna Dekhnich from Kiev watched with tears of compassion in her eyes as kolkhoz members in Chernobyl Oblast warmly received families from Chernobyl. Chernobyl AES veteran Anatoliy Nikolayevich Dekhnich was uttering emotional words of gratitude to the people who surrounded him. Tamara Savelyevna caught her breath: "That's Tolya!" She had been searching unsuccessfully for her nephew for more than 40 years. The war had dispersed them across the country. So many times, during those decades, the news had brought no hope. Yet just think! Tolya was living nearby, near Kiev.

The next day, Anatoliy Dekhnich's cousin Zh. Bubnova and her husband traveled to the Shevchenko kolkhoz. And the day after that Anatoliy Nikolayevich, his wife Margarita Ivanovna, and their son Kolya were embracing 80-year-old Nikolay Savelyevich Dekhnich, who had long since lost hope of finding his son.

In these extreme conditions grief was side by side with joy, valor with cowardice, self-sacrifice with baseness. The revealing nature of the situation and the way different people handled it demanded a new approach, a new level of intensity in the work of the party committees. Kiev party obkom is even now working under extreme pressure. At that time, the doors never closed, by day or night. Since that April day Grigoriy Ivanovich Revenko [first secretary of Kiev Ukranian Communist Party Obkom], the other secretaries, and the raykoms have not had a single day off. That is understandable. An emergency gives you no rest. But if it was only the emergency... They had to expel from the party the cowards and deserters, like V. Faustov, chief of the Pripyat branch of the Kiev Gidroproyekt Scientific Research Institute, who left his collective in total ignorance and, stuffing his Zhiguli with junk, zoomed off into the distance with his family.

Generous state aid arrived in the regions where the evacuees were concentrated. Goods in high demand came in, and are still coming in, in a steady stream. And that is as it should be. That has always been the case in our society: Where there is trouble, the whole country hurries to help.

A money order for R20. Signed: "Student in the ninth grade, in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy." A letter: "Please send a family of three or four to Sochi. No charge. The Obukhov family." A telegram: "The Otchizna Kolkhoz in Poltava Oblast is prepared to accept families of evacuees. We can offer a house. We will provide a cow free of charge. Reply by telegram, we will send a bus." A request: "...I know that a control panel operator died at the AES. I have been working as a control panel operator for 8 years. I wish to take the place of my comrade who died. I am 40. My children are grown up. I have never looked for glory or money. I know it is still dangerous in Chernobyl, but many people are working there. I want to help somehow. Don't say no. Yevgeniya Ivanovna Yeliseyeva, Avtokraz, Kremenchug."

Where Is Your Conscience?..

But it seems that things can also be otherwise. R. Yashchuk, rayon potrebsoyuz inspector in Borodyanka, was detained in possession of some suits destined for evacuated children at the Energetik pioneer camp. G. Danilenko, cashier at the Nebrat consumer services combine, helped herself to a pullover, as well as a blouse for herself, while clothing was being issued free to the evacuees. Where is their conscience? How can they look people in the eyes? Investigations revealed that these questions did not worry the thieves. If you get the opportunity, why not make a profit? It has become a habit. That is the terrible thing. P. Skub, director of a retail trade enterprise in Borodyanka, offered goods intended for evacuees to people who could do him a favor. And he was not the only one... The militia and prosecutor's office organs have uncovered a whole series of cases where food products allocated from state stocks for high-calorie diets for the victims were stockpiled in the storerooms or even at home, for people's own use, for their acquaintances, and for speculation. Thus V. Yevtushenko, chief of the rayon center's No. 1 food store, concealed 513 kg of cheese and 15 kg of sausages. Some 2 tons of sausages which were concealed "just in case" became unusable.

Skub, Yevtushenko, and their ilk got what they deserved.

"And Labor Without End..."

But goodness prevails. Good people welcomed the evacuees, where kind to them, helped them to cope with their grief and confusion, and shares what they could. All these months the people of Pripyat, Chernobyl, and the rest of the 30-km zone have not one short of anything.

Even then, back in the spring, I remember that potatoes were brought into the yards -- "Plant gardens, you people." But they did not understand why. In a couple of days or a week, they would thank their hosts and disperse to their own apartments. At that time, it was indeed thought that that would happen. But it turned out to be difficult. What had at first looked like not such a very great volume of emergency work turned out to take tremendous efforts. People from all over the country are now working at the Chernobyl AES, but all the same there are not enough hours in the day or night and not enough hands. The evil force of atomic power is still keeping the specialists "within limits" and allowing people to work only within the strict limits of safe time allowed to a living being.

When you walk along the street you can read strange columns of figures chalked on the gates and entrances to the empty farmsteads by servicemen under the command of Senior lieutenants D. Stoyan and A. Voronin. These hieroglyphics tell us what level of radiation remains where, after the special treatment. These inscriptions are similar in meaning to the unforgettable "Checked. No mines." What lies behind them is personal responsibility and labor without end, or so its seems. Every yard must be cleared and dug out. The well has to be tested and sealed, the roof and walls have to be washed once, twice, three times...

Hard work lies ahead. It became clear that the evacuees will have to spend the winter elsewhere. It was then decided to build for them in Kiev Oblast more than 7,000 houses, or rather, farmsteads with all the farmyard buildings, and 200 other projects: stores, kindergartens, bathhouses, outpatient clinics, schools. Amenities are to be provided in 52 settlements in one-half or one-third of the standard time. Craftsmen from all over the Ukraine have converged on these areas with their tools and equipment, just as their forefathers used to do under the ancient custom for a great "bee."

Leonard Lvovich Nikiforov, general director of the Kiev S.P. Korolev Production Association, began the week with a working conference at the construction site. The leaders of the aviation association, Arsenal, and other enterprises are doing the same. In all, 60 Kiev organizations have sent nearly 4,000 craftsmen to build housing for the victims.

A street called Kiev Street has sprung up in Nebrat. Construction workers from Bukovina have handed over 100 fine houses in Plakhtyanka to the new inhabitants.

"We handed over our farmsteads 35 days ahead of schedule," I. Pushkar, chief engineer of a Chernovitsy Oblast construction detachment, says. "Everyone tried very hard to ensure that the warmth of our hearts warmed the new inhabitants and the beauty of our work gladdened them."

We open the door onto the veranda of a light, spacious house still smelling of wood and paint. How cozy! And how lovingly it was all done. Bright, sunny walls, beds with sets of linen, crockery in the kitchen, furniture, gas cylinders. In all, 290 houses in Lekhnovka village and 240 more in Rudnitskoye are being built by Donetsk. The metallurgists of Nikopol, Marganets, and Dneprodzerzhinsk are building about 100.

Now A. Korniyenko, first secretary of Ternopol party obkom, hands over the big symbolic key to 150 houses to G. Revenko, first secretary of Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, on the new square in the new settlement which has been named "Ternopolskiy" in honor of the builders. The key, and the right to hand it over to those who courageously endured their trouble and are working in the new place, raising their children, and trying in whatever way they can to show their gratitude to people for their participation and to the state for its great help. "The guys from Omsk touched us very deeply. They came such a long way to help us," the young worker V. Rudchenko says. "Look what a house they hammered out of us, built of brick, it will stand for a century. Three rooms, a kitchen, a pantry, a veranda -- its's beautiful. They are students, but they work like real construction workers."

Here in Fedorovka, in Vyshgorodskiy Rayon, 70 farmsteads are springing up, well as a cookshop, two stores, a bathouse, and a medical center. Students from Nikolayev, Kazan, and Omsk are building them.

Never before has a whole settlement held its housewarming at the same time. The people from Dnepropetrovsk have handed over 150 keys to the new owners in Yareshki, and a whole complex, a model of comfort, has grown up in Lukashi. All this in less than 2 months. Every day the people from Dnepropetrovsk received from home and unloaded 200 truck trains of construction materials, equipment, and structures. Every day they handed over hundreds of square meters of housing. This model of high-speed construction was marked by a commemorative Red Banner of the Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, the oblispolkim, the trade unions council, and the Komsomol. The Dnepropetrovsk people transferred their money prize plus R5,000 to Account No. 904 [special bank account for aid to Chernobyl victims]

"Chernobyl's suffering is our suffering" -- the people of Chernigov worked from dawn to dusk with this thought in mind. In months they assimilated R10 million on tne construction site. The evacuated workers' families received 240 keys in the new village of Chernigovskoye.

"Things Are Easier Now. Thank You!"

Girls in national costume, bearing aloft the plaques with the names of the new streets created by the people of Sumi, led the new residents to 200 new houses in Paskovshchina. You could organize sightseeing excursions to Borovka and Zabuyany, where the Transcarpathians and the people of Lvov have built: not houses, but sheer gems of architecture which delight the eye with their originality and comfort. Mariya Ignatyevna Dmitrenko, mistress of one of the houses in Ternopolskiy, says:

"We were met by pretty girls carrying bread and salt. They took us into the house. It's a proper palace. In a prominent place there was a letter of greetings to the family. My husband and my sons Ivan and Valeriy are all tractor drivers, real strong men, but even they were brushing away the tears. There are hens strutting about in the yard, potatoes and cabbages in the cellar, flour and groats in the pantry. It's like going home. We have a big family: eight children. The younger daughters are still at school, the eldest sons are earning their own living, one in Urengoy and one in Sumi. It was worrying. How could we live? Things are easier now. We thank the people, and we are deeply grateful to the government. Where else could it happen?" Where indeed? Chernobyl cut people to the quick. That is only natural. But what state could have sent tens of thousands of construction workers, materials, funds, and transport in a matter of months to help the evacuees?! Forty construction detachments appeared here, following the call of their hearts, from Uzbekistan, the RSFSR, the Tajik and Lithuanian republics, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia...Some 3,000 farmstead-type cottages are already finished and inhabited. Morning in the new villages begins with loud cockcrows. Turtledoves are settling in the roofs of the new houses. There will be storks too. The land will blossom and children will be born. Not without reason did they build and hand over the keys "for luck."

ARTICLE DESCRIBES DRUG ADDICTION IN KUYBYSHEV

PM171239 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 p 6

[N. Senchev article under "Reporter Goes Out With an Operations Group" rubric: "On the Poppy Trails"]

[Text] Kuybyshev Oblast -- They were caught on the highway leading from the settlement of Koshka to Kuybyshev. [paragraph continues]

A sack of poppies was discovered in the Zhiguli's trunk and a sawn-off small-caliber rifle under the driver's seat. Thus ended the 1,000-km journey of the Muniny brothers, residents of Alma-ata... What was it that brought them from far-off Kazakhstan to the banks of the Volga? The answer to that question is in principle clear, and the details are already being cleared up by the investigative organs.

The Muniny brothers did not plan their route from a tourist road map. They carefully drew in on a map of their own the tracks and pathways leading to the plantations of poppies which are cultivated to meet the health requirements of Kuybyshev Oblast. The "hunters" were certain that they would avoid all the observation posts. But they didn't.

...I was heading toward Sergiyevskiy Rayon's "Sergiyevskiy" Sovkhoz one Saturday evening in August in the company of an operations group headed by Yu. Dyachenko, chief of the Kuybyshev Internal Affairs Administration Anti-drugs Section. I watched in amazement as night-sight devices, signal and illumination rocket flares, and other gear were packed into the vehicle. Weapons were carefully checked. Reading the question on my face, Dyachenko explained tersely and austerely:

"An addict in need of drugs is capable of anything."

Later on, on the road, he told me how bloody crimes are sometimes committed over a codeine tablet, an ampoule of morphine, or hashish cigarettes.

The night, which was cold, with flashes of lightning illuminating the horizon, was, as usual, productive of arrests. Shortly before dawn, the following were caught actually in the field: I. Khramov, carpenter at Kuybyshev's Kirovskiy Rayon Food Trade Enterprise No 3 vegetable depot; G. Konovalov, electrician at the Oblast Potrebsoyuz Construction and Installation Administration; L. Bukina, cook at Kuybyshev's Kirovskiy public catering trust; and K. Milov, tile-layer at the "Kuybyshevremstroy" No 5 Installation and Construction Administration. I am giving the occupation of these people deliberately. Many poppy-hunters are in the employ of organizations in the service sphere, municipal services, and trade. there must be a reason for this.

"I have also thought about this," Yu. Dyachenko said. "It is difficult for a drug-addict to blend in, as we say, in a cohesive workers collective; he is immediately identified. Furthermore, he is made to take treatment. But those whom we have arrested were seemingly invisible, and yet everyone of them certainly suffered from addiction to drugs. Consequently, they go absent for many days or simply sit around doing nothing when they are at work. But a blind eye is turned to absenteeism there. How else can such people escape notice? Just look at Lykov, for example. A living textbook for a drugs specialist. Even an inexperienced eye can see that the man is not himself.

Sergey Lykov, on reaching the field, immediately began feverishly swallowing the stupefying poppy stems. He left the field, dragging behind him an enormous sack full of poppy heads. He was intending to return to Kuybyshev that same night and brew a good amount of "koknar" [Uzbek word] -- an awful narcotic mash.

He now sat with a limp, indifferent look on his face between two miltiamen, and, on being asked whether he had any previous convictions, answered smilingly, in an ingratiating tone: "Yes. For robbery..."

I must admit that as I left on that night trip with the militiamen I thought I would see a whole gallery of unexpected and different types of victims of drug addiction, but the unexpectedness was of a different kind. They all turn out to have the same face. That of twin freaks, masks from the same mold. Their gestures too are identical, as if some invisible puppeteer were smoothly pulling the strings. They exhibit both physical and moral degeneration.

The raid's result was joyless. And, as if to console himself, Yu. Dyachenko repeated himself yet again:

"The main thing is that, each time, the poppy-gatherers see that it is impossible to elude the law-enforcement agencies. You saw for yourself -- every track is cut off. That is, in the fields here. But I am not yet sure that they are so reliably guarded in other places." Dyachenko spoke with fervor and emotion. Someone else in his place, I thought, would not reveal his doubts but would speak more about his successes, since the protection of poppy plantations in Kuybyshev Oblast is well organized. A large detachment of operational workers and voluntary militia, provided with every technical means, has been set up there. Microlites and small aircraft are, for example, used for visual observation of the fields. Mounted patrols are in the fields day and night. Why, then, is Dyachenko worried? There are, it turned out, reasons for this.

There are poppy plantations in the neighboring oblast too. But protection there is poorly organized. Hearing about this, the "poppy-eaters" rush there. Thus one of the factors of prevention -- the inaccessibility of the drug -- is negated. And, after all, this greatly determines whether a person breaks this pernicious addiction.

"The lack of a comprehensive approach in combating drugs is what most worries us," Militia Colonel V. Zemskov, deputy chief of the oblast internal affairs administration, said. "The impact would be much greater if the legal measures were backed up by energetic action on the party of economic leaders and constant explanatory work."

The reproach made to economic managers is just. Yu. Gladyshev, director of the "Sergiyevskiy" Sovkhoz, showed me a tightly compressed, round mass of raw poppies. That is the form in which the crop is sent to the country's pharmaceutical factories. But on being asked whether any briquettes are stolen from the warehouse, Yuriy Aleksyevich spread his hands and sighed: "Who knows...Perhaps."

It most likely does occur. It was no coincidence that all the poppy-growing farms in the oblast had at that time decided to check what state the warehouses and storage depots containing the unrefined narcotic were in and how their departmental protection was being organized. This is in no way superfluous. Almost every day militia reports contain accounts of drug-addicts being arrested and quite frequently too of another madman being admitted to hospital in a state of unconsciousness. They are mostly adolescents, immature youngsters. Well, they have to get it from somewhere. They either steal it or buy it from people like the Muniny brothers. But the main question is why? Why do they do it?

With me was Militia Captain A. Vetokhin, who was talking with one of those arrested -- 19-year-old Nikolay Andreyev. It was a real talk rather than an interrogation. Otherwise it would be impossible to get down to the hidden springs impelling very young people to use drugs. Nikolay, with his transparent hands crossed over his knees, looked searchingly at the well-intentioned major and suddenly flabbergasted him with a question.

"But don't you know that poppies are good for your health?

"And who told you that?

"I came across it in a book. There's a noval called 'The River Ugryum.' It was written by Pushkin, I think. A hero in it drinks a broth made of poppies when he's ill. I tried it once..."

A fatal error or a story made up on the spur of the moment? If it is an error, then the youth lacks the most basic medical knowledge. Drugs mean illness, rapid deterioration, and a swift death. There are quite enough examples of tragic outcomes. There have been no small number of cases of poisoning recorded in Tolyatti, Syzran, and Kuybyshev.

"I am exasperated by the fact that many people underestimate the danger of drug-addiction," G. Tyutina, the oblast's chief drugs expert, said. "Recently doctors from our service tried to deliver some brief information to educational conferences held in the oblast center's Leninskiy and Oktyabrskiy Rayons in August. They were not allowed to speak on the pretext that there were more important problems and that the topic was not appropriate for a wide audience."

There are, of course, problems which are more important. But may we not one day suddenly realize the omission and say to ourselves reproachfully: Why have we left it so late, where were we looking, what did we overlook? That could happen. Until the poppy paths are overgrown.

REPORT DESCRIBES MOLDAVIAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

PM161658 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by Ye. Tishchenko and V. Sachkan under the "What Are Things Really Like?" rubric: "Tremor of Malice...."]

[Text] Moldavian SSR -- Vasilisa Kelesh, a pensioner from Kirov Kolkhoz in Moldavia's Chadyr-Lundskiy Rayon, had to take shelter after the earthquake in temporary summer accommodation. After completing all the work of restoring her damaged home the team of volunteer construction workers even helped her to transfer all her things into the repaired rooms.

Resourceful teams comprising volunteers skilled in carpentry, masonry, and other construction work began operating immediately after the earthquake in every village in the rayon. They first went to the homes of Great Patriotic War and labor veterans, kolkhoz pensioners, and large families. At the Kirov Kolkhoz, for example, village blacksmith S. Chernev and his wife and five children, who had been sheltered by neighbors after the tragic night, were allocated one of the new small houses that had been intended for specialists coming to work there. Another new house has been built, and it is now being readied for occupation.

But the volunteer kolkhoz teams are not just helping fellow-villagers. On the initiative of a collective of machine operators headed by S. Khasta, holder of the USSR State Prize, such groups have also been set up in the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to provide aid to the stricken rayon center. Stepan Georgiyevich's team was the first to decide to send four of its comrades to help, thereby committing itself to meet demanding daily shift targets for harvesting sunflowers and corn with fewer people. [paragraph continues]

More than 200 machine operators, stockraisers, vegetable growers, horticulturalists have become temporary construction workers. The fulfillment of their norms in the fields have also been assumed by their work comrades, who have resolve to extend the daily labor stint by 2 hours.

...Chadyr-Lungskiy's No 2 Secondary School is now the work place of the Volunteers from Kirov Kolkhoz. Their work is going well thanks to the smooth delivery of construction materials, which have been fraternally shared among the rayon's farms and enterprises. Thus the pupils, who have been temporarily transferred to other schools, will be able to return to their class-room desks in the near future.

Damage has been caused to the rayon center's housing stock, which consists mainly of old buildings. And despite the fact that the village themselves suffered, they have already accepted homeless inhabitants from the rayon center. Some 50-60 dwellings were promptly prepared there. Many families have been accommodated in the homes of kolkhoz members and in pioneer camps, which the farms converted into temporary apartments in a matter of days.

The resettlement of inhabitants from the rayon center has not affected the work rhythm of Chadyr-Lunga's industrial enterprises. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid on transport for workers and their children attending school. And many preschool children from the rayon center are now attending rural kindergartens.

"Decent people do not rejoice at others' misfortune and even less do they gloat over others' grief. The public in many countries responded with understanding and sympathy to the news of the earthquake in Moldavia, which measured 7 on the Richter scale," I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers, said during a conversation with TASS correspondents. "However, there are absurd rumors circulating in the West that the Soviet authorities...had advance knowledge of the impending earth tremors but failed to adopt measures to avert their possible consequences. The absurdity and unsubstantiated nature of such 'conclusions' really beats all records set by the anti-Sovietists. Only people with a sick imagination are capable of supposing that a government aware of such a threat could do nothing or that army and militia units on Moldavian territory were put on alert as early as the evening of 30 August. Nothing of the kind occurred that eveing. The services performed their normal duties everywhere. Adn the fact that servicemen and militiamen were the first to come to the aid of the victims merely illustrates their promptness in responding to such events.

"The next day, as is usual in our country, all the union republics came to our aid. We received timber from Verkhnekamsk, tents from Stavropol and Yaroslav, and steel and rolled metal from Donetsk.

"At the request of inhabitants a special account No. 700 was opened at all branches of the USSR Gosbank in Moldavia. The collectives who one after another contributed money include Goldyanskiy Rayon's 'Agrotrans' association, Faleshtskiy Rayon's 'Put Lenina' Kolkhoz, and Vulkaneshtskiy Rayon's 'Gigant' Kolkhoz.

"Hundreds of people are contributing savings to the fund. It is impossible to name them all. I will give just a few: A. Kozhokar, a pensioner from Kishinev; worker N. Ovcharenko and family from Belts; and T. Kodryanu from the village of Bayush, a worker at the Rayon Potrebsoyuz, who, having obtained the key to a new flat just prior to the earthquake, handed it over to be used as a food store."

The republic's labor collectives are now working unpaid to restore the affected production and social facilities.

Foreknowledge Denied by Official

LD121502 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Kishinev September 12 TASS -- Correspondent Igor Tronin writes

Decent people do not rejoice at another person's misfortune. The public in many countries responded with understanding and compassion to news about the force seven earthquake in Moldavia. Yet the West is not above broadcasting absurd rumours alleging that the Soviet authorities had advance information about the impending quake but failed to take measures to avert its possible consequences.

"The silliness and unsupportability of such "conclusions" by the anti-Sovietists border on the fantastic", stated Ivan Kalin, chairman of Moldavia's Council of Ministers and head of the government commission to liquidate the aftermaths of the earthquake.

"Damage to the sum of more than 500 million Roubles was inflicted to the small and densely populated republic by the sudden earthquake that happened at night. More than 55,000 houses, hundreds of schools, kindergartens, medical, trade and service establishments, were seriously damaged. More than 12,500 people were made homeless. Incidentally, their resettlement was started on the very first day after the disaster. Two people perished and 45 had to be hospitalised. More than 500 people were injured. Full official data on what had happened were published in the Moldavian press, broadcast on radio and television", Ivan Kalin stressed.

"As to the invention circulated in the west that 'Army and militia units in Moldavia were put on alert already in the evening of August 30', it is totally untrue", the Moldavian head of government went on. "They were engaged in their usual activities while the fact that troops and militiamen were the first to come to the population's assistance only testifies to the promptness with which they react to such happenings".

The absurdity of the allegations by the Western "radio voices" is pointed out by seismologists. One of them, Director of the Institute of Geophysics and Geology of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences, Anatoliy Drumi [name and title as received], told the TASS correspondent

"We can single out seismically dangerous zones and offer a forecast of strong earthquakes in the coming years. At best, and by far not always, we can make a forecast spanning several months. But science is not yet able to name the day and hour of earth tremors. So in practical terms all the strong underground storms in the world happen suddenly.

"Science has as yet far from complete information on the geological-chemical and geophyscial processes causing the movement of mountain masses and earthquakes as their consequences", Anatoliy Drumi went on. "For example, the source of the present earthquake was at a depth of about 150 kilometres while instrumental readings have been calculated to a maximum depth of 12 kilometres. This depth has been attained by the world's deepst well sunk in the Soviet Union's Kola Peninsula".

"A powerful rupture of rocks happened on the night of August 30-31 in the source zone in Romania. The seismic waves needed 38 seconds to cover the 220 kilometres from the epicentre to Kishinev. Its residents felt the first tremors at 01 hours 29 minutes 13 seconds Moscow time, while according to Bucharest time, which differs from Moscow time by one hour, the earthquake occurred at zero hours 28 minutes 35 seconds. It is precisely this difference of one hour that the unscrupulous authors employed by the 'radio voices' used in the hope that their listeners would not be attentive enough", Anatoliy Drumi said in conclusion.

PRAVDA OUTLINES CONTENTS OF NEW-LOOK KOMMUNIST

PM151243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "New Political Thinking in Action"]

[Text] "New Political Thinking in Action" -- that is the title of the editorial in the 13th issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST, which has now been published. It is devoted to an in-depth examination of the political and theoretical provisions and conclusions on the problems of war and peace in the nuclear-space age contined in the 18 August 1986 Statement on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests.

The section "Strategy of Acceleration: Theory and Practice" contains an article by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Kirichenko entitled "The Restructuring of the Management System and Centralized Planning," which takes up the urgent problems of the radical reform of the mechanism of socialist management now begun, and the wide use of economic levers and incentives in present-day conditions. An article by P. Belyanin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, continues the discussion in the journal of the question of the content and directions of the powerful qualitative leap forward in sectors of the country's machine-building complex -- something unparalleled in world practice.

The new rubric "Discussion and Debate" contains polemical notes by Doctor of Economic Sciences O. Latsis on some topical aspects of socialist political economy. The journal publishes an editorial postscript on the results of KOMMUNIST's roundtable discussion at the Novolipetskiy metallurgical plant in which readers' attention is drawn to universal problems of socioeconomic development and the improvement of party work, which were highlighted during the exchange of opinions.

In the section "Thinking and Working in the New Way," V. Kalashnikov, first secretary of Volgograd CPSU Obkom, describes the oblast party organization's experience of expanding publicity in work and increasing working people's level of political information. As usual, the regular rubric "In My Opinion..." contains readers' suggestions on various questions of social life.

An article by Academician T. Zaslavskaya deals with areas of the further strengthening of socialist justice in the socioeconomic sphere. With this publication the journal opens a debate on the little-studied and controversial problems of the effective use of Soviet society's social resources, the formation and distribution of earned incomes and social consumption funds, and the improvement of price formation.

Candidate of Economic Sciences A. Auzan, writing in this issue, makes what is one of the first attempts at a political-economic interpretation of the Leninist principles of socialist self-management and their implementation at all levels of plan management.

The section "The Modern World: Trends and Contradictions" publishes an interview with Ruben Dario Sousa, secretary general of the People's Party of Panama Central Committee, entitled "In the Struggle for Peace, National Liberation, and Socialism. The article by A. Vasilyev, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute, entitled "Critical Economic Situation in Africa: Who Is to Blame?" is dedicated to the results of the 13th UN General Assembly session's discussion of the situation on the continent. New forms of the exploitation of working people in developed capitalist countries are examined by Candidate of Economic Sciences F. Gorynov.

The issue contains journalist D. Kazutin's thoughts on the book about the actions and plans of the Severskiy pipe plant's collective and other materials.

UKRAINE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON LABOR PROTECTION

AU080600 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Ensuring Labor Protection and Safety Technique"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the issue of ensuring labor protection and safety in that republic's national economy. The adopted decision notes that, in the 11th 5-Year Period, the number of injuries was substantially reduced and the working people's occupation-related diseases were abated. This trend has also been continuing in the current year.

At the same time, some Ukrainian ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms still have failed to restructure their activity in conformity with the present requirements for creating healthy and safe working conditions at each workplace. Many associations, enterprises, and organizations lack a clear-cut work system to eliminate causes and conditions bringing about accidents and mishaps and permit infringements of safety regulations; the measures taken by them are vague and formal and there is no control over their application.

The Ukrainian State Committee for Supervision and Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, and other state supervision organs make insufficient use of the rights accorded to them and do not ensure the maximum possible supervision over the observance of requirements for work safety in national economic branches under their control.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers called attention to the infringements of labor protection and safety regulations at the enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministry of Grain Products. However, Comrade I.I. Shmatolyan, minister, has not drawn the necessary conclusions from this fact and has failed to ensure a radical improvement in the branch. At a number of enterprises under this ministry, the number of injuries among persons in a state of alcoholic intoxication and among workers not familiarized with safe working methods has recently increased. The ministry has reconciled itself to the practice of individual enterprises to conceal injuries.

Comrade I.I. Shmatolyan, Ukrainian minister of grain products, has been strictly reprimanded for failure to implement the decisions of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers on radical improvements in labor protection and safety techniques in the system of the ministry and for lack of criticism in assessing the situation in the branch.

The attention of Comrade V.F. Sklyarov, minister of power and elecrification; Comrade N.M. Gavrilenko, minister of geology; Comrade Yu.A. Bondar, minister of local industry; Comrade V.D. Ploshchenko, minister of housing and municipal services; and Comrade G.Ye. Lesnichiy, chief of the Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, has been called to the shortcomings which exist in creating healthy and safe working conditions, in preventing accidents and mishaps in production.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has requested Ukrainian ministeries, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms jointly with trade union organs to take into account the certification of workplaces which has been carried out, to profoundly analyze without delay the causes of injuries in production, to work out and to take additional concrete measures to ensure working safety, to more widely spread the experience of Kherson, Ivano-Frankovsk, and Vinnitsa Oblasts in training and certifying leaders of oblast organizations, associations, and large enterprises in labor protection and safety techniques.

Ukrainian ministries and departments have been requested to increase the role and responsibility of leaders of associations, enterprises, organizations, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, shop and sector chiefs, and foremen for creating safe working conditions at each workplace and to see to it that educational work is sytematically carried out in labor collectives and that the working foremen and sector and shop chiefs, the conditions of safety equipment is to be taken into account in the subunits entrusted to them.

The Ukrainian State Committee for Supervision and Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, as well as the ministries of internal affairs and of health have been requested to tighten supervision over the observance of labor protection regulations and rules in ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations and to increase the responsibilty of economic leaders for creating healthy and safe working conditions; and the Ukrainian State Committee for Labor has been requested to ensure systematic control over the complex of measures taken by Ukrainian ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and public organizations to prevent direct injuries.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS KIEV PARTY MEETING

LD170853 Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The meeting of the Communist Party leaders and economy managers of the Ukraine has been held in Kiev. Discussed there were measures to speed up autumn harvesting and ensure that agricultural farms get everything ready for the winter season. The speakers gave critical assessment of the situation and pointed out that there is a wide range of possibilities to step up agricultural production and provide storage facilities, especially for grain, the facilities which, at the moment, are not used to their full capacity. They said that a number of collective farms were slack on the harvesting and some did not take all the necessary measures to cut out on waste. Attention was focused on revving meat producton and a series of measures meted out to run the agricultural complex in autumn and winter. Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

UZBEK PARTY NOTES AGRO-INDUSTRIAL 'DEFICIENCIES'

NC170904 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Summary from poor reception] "In its regular meeting today, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the question of serious deficiencies in the republic's agricultural production sector. The meeting stressed that the oblast party committees, the people's deputies soviet executive committees, and the Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, including the organs affiliated to it, have not taken the agricultural and economic measures required to remove backwardness in the agricultural sector and help the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial factories toward a successful and timely completion of their preparations for the winter season."

There is neligence, a lack of interest in the fulfillment of tasks, and an absence of criticism of the work carried out in the fields. The guidance given in connection with the procurement of grain is unsatisfactory. Meanwhile, the necessary steps have not been taken to procure vegetables and transport them to local and all-union markets. Serious deficiencies also exist in the area of fodder production. Many oblasts and rayons do not have a program for dealing satisfactorily with this matter.

"This is having a negative effect on efforts to improve livestock breeding. The speed of milk and meat procurement is unsatisfactory. [passage indistinct] Cultural, consumer, trade, and medical services provided for livestock breeders are inadequate.

"The meeting noted that the cotton harvest in the republic is proceeding too slowly. Targets are not being met fast enough. Machinery and (?inadequate) roads have not been repaired in time for the harvest. The situation concerning the supply to the establishments concerned of spare parts and other equipment for repairing machinery has not been fully resolved. "The decision adopted by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on this subject pointed out that the fulfillment of requirements for the autumn season and the successful preparation of the agro-industrial factories for the winter are the most important tasks in agriculture. The chief aim of the organizational and political work carried out by the party committees and their organs, the trade unions, and the Komsomol organs is to see that these tasks are properly performed. The meeting decided on measures to ensure that leading officials and experts employed in the various establishments fulfill their obligations by rectifying existing deficiencies and [words indistinct]. The attention of the party committees, work collectives, and employees of the agro-industrial complex should be focused on the need to complete the cotton harvest speedily. Wastage should be avoided."

All residents of kolkhozes and sovkhozes who are capable of working should be mobilized for the harvest, and cotton harvesting machines and transport vehicles should be readied. Arrangements should be made for the winners of the socialist competition to receive awards.

"The republic's ministries and administration departments were assigned the task of drawing up proposals for increasing the scope of the services provided for workers employed in state establishments and firms. They were asked to modernize the service available to the peasants. Meanwhile, those attending the meeting also examined the question of supplying the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial factories with fuel, electricity, and other material resources to enable them to operate normally during the winter.

"The meeting also discussed the Dzhizak Oblast Party Committee's efforts to upgrade the role of the primary party organizations in encouraging the work collectives in sovkhozes where there is a water shortage to make successful use of existing production resources. The decision adopted on the matter noted that the oblast party committee had begun to hold frequent discussions in its plenums and bureau meetings on the question of upgrading the vanguard role of the Communists and strengthening discipline and responsibility. Seminars and conferences are being held on [words indistinct]. Meanwhile, an effort is being made to hear rayon party committee reports on the guidance given to the primary party organizations. All this is contributing positively toward an increase in the activity of the communists and the mobilization of the rural workers in order to achieve the aims of the state plans.

"Nevertheless, the meeting stressed that methods and forms applied by the oblast party committee in its work concerning the question of guidance to the primary party organizations lack the effective changes demanded by the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum. The oblast party committee has not (?heeded the CPSU demands) in its work aimed at mobilizing the Communists and all rural workers to improve production in establishments where there is a water shortage. The [words indistinct] kolkhozes in Dzhizak have failed to meet the quotas in the procurement of [word indistinct] and vegetables and in the sale of these products to the state."

The situation in livestock breeding has not improved. The measures taken by the party committee for increasing production in arid regions are not followed up in practice. Leading officials and experts in the various establishments are not doing enough to see that agricultural production targets are met. Social factors have not been sufficiently taken into consideration. The level of material and consumer services available to livestock breeders is unsatisfactory.

"In view of the fact that the Dzhizak Oblast Party Committee's work does not fully comply with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has instructed it to take effective measures to remedy its existing deficiencies. The committee should heed the decisions adopted by the June 1986 CPSU Central Committe plenum and revise the methods it applies in its political guidance. It should also direct its organizational work toward mobilizing Communists and all workers to successfully utilize production resources and to improve the productivity of irrigated land. [passage indistinct]

"The bureau also discussed other matters concerning the question of party guidance on efforts to speed up the republic's economic and social development. Various decisions were made on the subjects discussed."